The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Debate in the Senate on the Electoral College Bill.

The First Political Speeches of the Campaign.

The Bill to Reduce the Army Considered in the House.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 10.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE BILL.

The Senate has been almost wholly engaged to-day on the Electoral College bill, most of the time being spent in speeches on the political issues. At 4:30, Senator CONKLING took the floor in a terse speech in favor of his amendment, which, on the vote in Committee of the Whole afterward, was lost by yeas 19, nays 20. The difference between his amendment and Mr. EDMUNDS' proposition is, that the former is a brief, plain, general provision which will establish a system for all like occasions in the future, while the latter names the several States in detail, and does not look beyond the next electoral vote. Senator DRAKE's amendment was also rejected, and subsequently Senator SHERMAN offered another providing that Arkansas and Florida shall be excluded, which was also rejected. The debate was continued until the evening session with characteristic Senatorial prosiness. Senators WILLIAMS, WILSON, FERRY and POMEROY offered amendments, which were either rejected or withdrawn. Finally the bill was taken up in the Senate, when the verbal amendments of the Committee were agreed to. Senator CONKLING then offered his substitute again, and the debate was reopened. The bill finally passed, virtually in its original form. Senator HENDERSON was the only Republican who voted against it.

POLITICAL SPEECHES.

The Democratic nominations are still the staple of talk here, and the campaign has really opened in earnest, for there was a big speech-making day in the Senate, in which NYE and MORTON, having the floor on the Electoral College bill, criticised the Democratic platform and candidates in eloquent and forcible style, and compelled DAVIS and BUCKALEW to come to the rescue, which they did with evident reluctance, having apparently no stomach for the fight. FRANK BLAIR's revolutionary letter was used with great effect, and when Mr. MORTON pressed it home to GARRET DAVIS, the latter stammeringly asserted that probably Gen. BLAIR meant more than the Democratic platform said. The expressions of the Democrats are of the most lugubrious character. One member from New-York telegraphed yesterday that SEYMOUR must decline and the damage be repaired; another from the same State, petulantly reminded a Republican from Iowa to-day that he seemed to be taking more interest in their candidates than they did themselves. A Democratic member from Indiana politically reminded CAREY, of Ohio, yesterday, when the latter asked him how it happened that such an unpopular ticket came to be nominated—Gently, Sir, you are treading on a new-made grave. CALEB CUSHING considers the result very amazing, and says he did hope they would serve up a new dish this time. But it's the same old plate of hash. A Boston Custom House official telegraphed home that the Convention had finally turned into a Grant and Colfax ratification meeting. I might go on and add to the list if it were of any use. The disgust of the Democrats is ill concealed, and they begin the campain disheartened and demoralized. Pertinent to the intention of the New-York delegation to nominate CHASE, the proprietor of the Democratic evening paper telegraphs from New-York as follows:

"While VALLANDIGHAM was speaking yesterday, insisting on SEYMOUR's nomination, Mr. SEYMOUR approached the stand to again decline, and, as he said, to nominate CHASE according to agreement. One of his particular friends stopped him, having ascertained what he intended to do, and said, 'If you do it you are forever politically damned.' Mr. SEYMOUR then retired from the hall."

THE GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

The House to-night took up Gen. GARFIELD's Army bill and debated it at length. It provides that the positions of General and Lieutenant-General of the army shall not be filled in case of vacancy, but that the duties shall devolve on the next in rank. Gen. BUTLER proposed an amendment reducing the number of Major-Generals to three, and Brigadiers to six, and succeeded in carrying it, so far as the Major-Generals are concerned, with the understanding that the friends of the original bill, which retains in service the present five officers of that grade, shall have an opportunity to take another vote in a full House if they desire it. Without completing the bill the House adjourned, the pending question being on BUTLER's amendment, reducing the number of Brigadiers.

THE EXTRA COMPENSATION BILL.

The last effort on behalf of the clerks' extra compensation, reduced from twenty, to ten, twelve and fifteen per cent., was made in the House to-day by Mr. STEVENS, who moved it as an amendment to the Deficiency bill in the House. But the yeas and nays were called, and it was lost—Yeas 53, nays 63. This is probably the end of it for the present session.

THE COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

Mr. TRUMBULL, in the Senate, is making active opposition against the bill authorizing a further issue of three per cent. notes with which to take up the remaining compounds. He offered a long amendment to-day providing for the sale of gold in the Treasury down to a limit of $40,000,000, exclusive of certificates, the proceeds to be used in paying off the compound interest notes. If Mr. TRUMBULL will wait until the next debt statement appears, he will probably find that the amount of gold for sale was very small. No conclusion was reached on the bill.

PERSONAL.

Hon. A. H. LAFLIN, of New-York, has been called to Pittsfield, Mass., by the serious illness of his father.

The resignation of Senator JOHNSON was laid before the Senate to-day. He will sail for England about the 1st of August.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 10.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

The *National Intelligencer* is jubilant over the Democratic nominations. The ticket, it says, appeals to the reason, intelligence and patriotism of the country. It makes no artificial aid to strengthen the candidates, who are strong of themselves. The *Intelligencer* predicts success by an overwhelming majority.

The *Morning Chronicle* and the *National Republican*, Republican organs, strongly condemn the nominations. The former says SEYMOUR's only supporters will be the rebels, whose cause he assisted, and the men of his own class in the North who formed the irregular auxiliaries of the rebel army, and that BLAIR was put upon the ticket as a bait to the soldiers, a most shallow device.

INCORPORATION OF FISCAL BILLS.

The Senate Committee on Commerce, through Mr. MORGAN, made to-day a report upon the draft of a section prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury for incorporation into one of the fiscal bills, together with a communication from the Secretary, recommending the repeal of all acts, and parts of acts, which authorize the abatement, reduction, or return of duties on the amount of damages occurring to merchandise during the voyage, or from injury or destruction by fire or other cause after reaching port, and which are yet in the custody of Customs officers. The Committee say they have examined with some care certain customs statistics of the port of New-York, as those, upon the whole, afford the most satisfactory data, with a view of reaching a correct conclusion on this subject. From these it appears that there was received for duties in the district of New-York during the year 1867 the sum of $114,785,259, and that the aggregate allowance for damages to merchandise at that port during the same period was $678,264, or an allowance of less than sixty cents in the $100 of duties paid. The Committee believe that the percentage is too small to tempt importers systematically to defraud the Government. They also believe that allowances for damages on imported merchandise will in the main be found to be just. There may be, and doubtless are, exceptional cases of impositions, confined generally, however, to certain articles or classes; but these cannot impair the rightfulness of honest claims, though they may well incite to stricter scrutiny on the part of Customs officers. An amendment similar in tenor to the rule observed by marine insurance companies, which limit allowance to cases where the damages exceed five or seven per centum, might with advantage be made to existing laws; this would discourage frivolous claims. It would appear from the abstracts furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury, that the per centage of allowances for damages is larger at the other ports named by him; namely, Philadelphia and Boston, than at New-York, but this is a fault, not of the law, but of its administration. The Committee are of opinion that the proposed section should not be incorporated into the law.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate JAMES SHELLY to be agent for the Flathead Indians, and HENRY D. BANCOCK to be agent for the Indians of the Grand Ronde Agency, Oregon.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The bill to continue the Freedmen's Bureau has become a law, without the President's signature, the constitutional limit of ten days having expired.

CALIFORNIA LANDS.

The Local Land Office at Stockton, Cal., reports to the General Land Office a disposal of 169,901 acres of the public lands during the month of May last. The cash sales yielded $50,830.

THE HEALTH OF HAVANA.

The United States Vice-Consul General, at Havana, under date of July 3, writes that, with reference to the health of the city:

"It can be said to be good for this season of the year, but I regret to inform you that quite a number of cases of cholerine here, generally thought to be cholera, were reported to-day. The number of cases, I am informed, is greatly diminished."

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Chief Engineer John S. Albert has been detached from duty at New-York and ordered to the *Powhatan*, and to duty as Fleet Engineer of the South Pacific Squadron; and Chief Engineer William J. Lamdine has been detached from the *Powhatan* and ordered to New-York.

First Assistant Engineer James Butterworth has been detached from the naval station at Mound City, Ill., and ordered to the *Dacotah*.

First Assistant Engineer J. W. De Kroft has been ordered to the naval station at Mound City.

Ensign Wm. A. Morgan has been detached from the receiving ship *Vermont* and ordered to the *Fredonia*.

Col. Isaac W. D. Reeves, of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, has been promoted by order of the President of the United States to be Brigadier-General by brevet. He is at present in command of the Sun River District, Montana Territory. Col. Reeves is a very old army officer.

The President has appointed Lieut.-Col. Gouverneur Carr, late commandant of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New-York Volunteer (Second Duryee's Zouaves) Battalion, Brevet Colonel "for gallantry at Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864." Col. Carr was severely wounded at Port Hudson and at Sabine Cross Roads, the first fight of the disastrous Red River campaign.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, July 10.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, called up the bill transferring the duties of the colored schools of Washington and Georgetown to the trustees of the public schools, which was passed.

SENATOR JOHNSON'S RESIGNATION.

The Chair laid before the Senate a letter of resignation from Senator JOHNSON.

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Mr. CONNESS moved to make the bill to protect the rights of American citizens abroad the special order for Monday next, at 1 o'clock.

Mr. FESSENDEN suggested that the motion be deferred until the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs (Mr. SUMNER) should be present.

Mr. MORTON hoped the motion would prevail.

Mr. CONNESS called the yeas and nays and the motion prevailed, 22 to 8.

BRIDGING THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. HARLAN called up the bill to bridge the Mississippi River at Rock Island.

After some verbal amendments, an amendment by Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, providing that the expense shall not exceed $1,000,000, was adopted.

Mr. WILSON was aware that the person in charge of the Arsenal at Rock Island was very enthusiastic on the subject of this institution, and that several millions would probably be asked for its improvement, but disavowing sectional motives. He hoped Senators would not favor any further expenditure upon it. The armory at Springfield could furnish all the arms that will be required.

Mr. HARLAN was willing to say that the friends of the institution would not ask any appropriation not recommended by the Committee of which the Senator was Chairman.

Mr. YATES advocated the bill, which was passed—25 to 10.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

Mr. CATTELL again called up his bill to provide for a further issue of temporary loan certificates, for the purpose of redeeming and retiring the remainder of the outstanding compound interest notes.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered the following as a substitute:

That for the purpose of redeeming and retiring the remainder of the compound interest notes, saving the unnecessary payment of the interest and reducing the public debt, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to make the sale of $10,000,000 of surplus coin in the Treasury of the United States, on the first Monday in the month of August next, and on the first Monday of every month thereafter, till the amount of coin in the Treasury, exclusive of that for which gold certificates deposited shall have been given, shall have been reduced to the sum of $40,000,000. The sale to be made in the manner following: The Secretary shall give five days public notice in one daily newspaper published in each of the Cities of Washington and New-York, that sealed proposals for $10,000,000 gold coin will be received at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in the City of New-York, until 3 o'clock P. M. on the day appointed for the sale. Such proposals shall be addressed to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, and shall be opened by him, in the presence of such persons as may choose to attend at the time designated in the notice. No proposal shall be received unless accompanied by a certificate deposit in the Treasury of the United States of five per centum currency of the amount of coin bid for in such proposal, which shall be received in part pay for the coin bid for, in case the bid is accepted: and, if not accepted, shall be returned to the party who made the bid. Payments may be received for the coin in currency or compound-interest notes, with interest accrued thereon. When the compound-interest notes are received they shall be canceled by the Secretary of the Treasury, and, with the currency received, he shall purchase and cancel any interest-bearing indebtedness of the United States, paying therefor not exceeding its current market value at the time. None but the highest bid shall be accepted for the gold, and, in case of different bids, these shall be accepted only *pro rata*; and the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury shall have the right to reject all or any bids if deemed by him less than the fair par value of gold at the time.

Mr. TRUMBULL said if he had followed his own inclinations, he would have named an amount much lower than $40,000,000; but since Congress had manifested a disposition to keep more than twice that amount in the Treasury, he thought much would be accomplished by the passage of the substitute. He produced a statement from the Treasury Department of the amount of gold in the Treasury each month for the last two years, including deposits for which certificates have been issued. Deducting the latter, the average for the last year exceeded $83,000,000, and the amount for which certificates have been issued was over $20,000,000. Over $100,000,000 lying idle in the Treasury for the last year. The average for the preceding year was about the same amount. The amount of currency lying in the Treasury for the same length of time was over $34,000,000. Altogether some $150,000,000 in currency value had lain idle for the last twelve months. The amount of indebtedness upon which we have agreed to pay the interest in gold was $220,827,841 80. Assuming that six per cent. interest in coin was to be paid upon the whole indebtedness on the 1st of June last, that we have agreed to pay in coin, the whole amount of the interest would be $121,000,000; so that more is received in gold every year from duties than the amount of interest to be paid in gold. Fifty millions more in gold had been received during the last year reported, than the amount of gold interest due in the coming year. This being so, he saw no necessity for retaining on hand forty millions, though he had proposed only to dispose of the excess over forty millions, which, he thought, will be a saving to the United States of many millions. During the last year, by this disposition of the gold we had on hand, we might have saved at least six millions, which in former times would have been thought a considerable sum, and at this time, when the country is complaining of taxation, and when it is proposed even to tax Government bonds, in violation, as some suppose, of the good faith of the country, it seemed to him that this six millions should be saved to the Treasury, instead of allowing this money to be idle in the vaults.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Without further discussion on the bill, at the expiration of the morning hour, the unfinished business, Mr. EDMUNDS' bill, excluding from the Electoral College the votes of States lately in rebellion which shall not have been reorganized, was taken up.

Mr. EDMUNDS explained the bill, and said he supposed there was no doubt that its provisions were clearly within the constitutional powers of Congress. Its object was to avoid any contest as to the acceptance of votes in the Electoral College. Proceeding to reply to recent remarks of Mr. TRUMBULL upon the bill, he read from the *Globe* an expression of opinion by that Senator before the election of 1864: "That if that election should be decided by the vote of Louisiana, it would be illegal unless a declaratory law was first passed." That, he said, was the purpose of this law, providing in advance the rules which shall govern in the Electoral College. He also quoted Senators REVERDY JOHNSON, DAVIS of Kentucky, and DOOLITTLE to the same effect. Referring to Mr. BUCKALEW's remarks of last evening, he denied that Congress had compelled any of the Southern States to reorganize themselves. Congress had left the matter free of choice to the whole body of the population, not excluding, as that Senator would wish to do, one-half of the population from the formation of the institutions under which they are to live. He reiterated his argument as to the necessity of Congress determining which of the two organizations is the legal State Government.

Mr. DAVIS admitted that there could be only one State Government in a State, but contended that the legitimate Government could be that alone which was framed by the people, untrammeled by Congressional dictation. He insisted also that Congress by numerous acts and declarations had recognized as legitimate all the State Governments existing in the South at the termination of the war, and, therefore, that in case two sets of electors should present themselves from such States, the votes of those only should be counted who were chosen under the Governments so formed by the people, and the country would see to it that the votes of the negro organization should not be received. He called attention to the language of the resolution under discussion, which speaks of States, and then goes on to prescribe the restrictions as to counting their electoral votes, which he claimed were wholly inconsistent with their existence as States under the Constitution. In reply to his question, where Senators found authority for their claim or right to prescribe such restrictions, Mr. HOWARD named the general power to suppress rebellion.

Mr. DRAKE said that Congress was given such authority by the clause in the Constitution, which provides that the number of electors of any State shall be equal to the number of Senators and representatives to which it may be entitled in Congress.

Mr. DAVIS replied that this fact was apparently an illimitable power, capable of covering everything; and as to the second, Congress had no discretion to determine the number of Senators and Representatives to which a State is entitled, for the Constitution explicitly fixes the number. He proceeded to denounce the principles and policy of the Radical Party, that the white people of the whole country would never submit to a Government, headed even by a vaunted would-be military dictator, or acknowledge the legality of an election based upon negro suffrage or controlled by military force. The resistance would not be by violent means, but by the irresistible moral force of the vast majority of the white people of the country. He concluded by saying that the ides of March would see the funeral of the Republican Party.

Mr. NYE recollected hearing the Senator from Kentucky, in 1840, denouncing the Democratic Party in terms as strong as those he used toward the Republican Party now. It was true the Republican Party would die, as would the Senator, and as all the parties to which he had belonged had died; but the work of the Republican Party in elevating the humblest of mankind would never die. He wished for the pencil of HOGARTH to depict the scene he had lately witnessed in the Democratic Convention. Who was there? Who called white men mudsills? RHET! whose name should be spelled with a *ch*, (wretch.) [Laughter.] WADE HAMPTON was cheered to order. What was it that the Senator hugged so fondly? A greenback platform with every-back candidate [laughter;] a platform every line of which was marked with repudiation, every line a fraud, and almost every line a lie. He reminded the Senator that his prophecy of the destruction of the Republican Party in 1864 had come to naught, and said the Republican Party rested upon the power of the men whose swords still bore the notches received in the defence of liberty, while the Democrats depended for success upon the support of the rebels, and, said he, they will give you the protection that FORREST gave the negroes at Fort Pillow. The Republican Party had clothed the loyal men of the South with the ballot. Let the Democrats take it away if they could—it is sealed, he said with the signet of freedom, and I charge you, lay not your hand upon it. Never would the Democratic Party again have power in this nation, unless they change their principles, and he was strengthened in that opinion by the recent action of the Democratic Convention. Mr. BLAIR was as restless a spirit as he that raised discord in Heaven. Mr. SEYMOUR had refused the nomination as often as CÆSAR did the crown, but accepted it at last. No unsounder man, politically, could be found. At the same time that 35,000 Democrats laid down their arms in Vicksburg to GRANT, the head of the Democratic ticket said to a Democratic meeting in the City of New-York, that the law of necessity should never be invoked by a nation, and that a mob could invoke that law as well as a nation, and quick as a flash the mob caught up the ides, and engulfed the City in blood and in the ashes of Orphan Asylums. He would never forget the letter of Gen. DIX telling Mr. SEYMOUR that he had enough troops to take care of the mob and him too. Replying to Mr. DAVIS' remark, that under their platform the Democrats would never surrender, he said let him that putteth off his armor, boast not to him that putteth it on. There would not be enough of their platform left to surrender.

Mr. DAVIS made some further remarks in reply, in the course of which he said, according to his recollection, HAMMOND, of South Carolina, has been dead for six years, so that he could hardly have been present at the Convention. He reminded the Senator, no matter how a rebel's hand may be reeking with blood of the Union soldier's, the Radical Party is willing to receive him as soon as he professed repentance. He pronounced GRANT possessed of none of the qualities of a soldier but courage and will, and asserted that but for an accident and for an abler man than himself we never would have heard of him as a candidate for the Presidency. He did not believe there would be any attempt to set up any other Governments in the South than those now organized. Everybody knew there could be at present no freedom of election there.

Mr. MORTON had no defence of Gen. GRANT to make, but wanted to bring back the Senators to the issue presented by the New-York Convention, namely, peace or war. Less than a week ago, Gen. BLAIR wrote a letter to a member of the Convention, in which he said: "If we elect our President, it will be his duty to use the Army of the United States to overthrow the State Governments that have been elected over the South by the action of Congress. If I go before the Convention I want to go before it upon this principle. The question of greenbacks, or finance, of taxing bonds and that, are unimportant compared with this." That gentlemen, went before the Convention. Upon that letter he was nominated unanimously upon the first ballot. That issue was not to be obscured by attacks on Gen. GRANT, or by what may be said of the past; it would now be more important to talk of the future rebellion, threatened by the Democratic Party. He would like to have heard the views of the Senator who supported these candidates upon this issue. The logical result of the platform was the same as that of Gen. BLAIR's letter, declaring, as it did, the reconstruction act null and void. There was no escape from this conclusion, and he called upon Senators not to attempt to obscure, but to meet it boldly and bravely. He asked them whether repugnance could be pointed out between the platform and that letter.

Mr. DAVIS replied that the letter goes further than the platform goes, or was intended to go.

Mr. BUCKALEW referred to his speech of last night for answer. When the people, in their sovereign capacity, should pronounce in favor of the Reconstruction laws they would be doubtless acquiesced in. In his opinion the world is governed by moral power, and the popular judgment in the coming election would be efficacious to terminate this protracted dispute over reconstruction. In the case supposed of a Democratic majority in the adhering States there would no longer be any attempt to muzzle the Supreme Court, and they would have its judgment upon the legality of this system which has been built up under military force. He believed that when the people had pronounced upon this subject there would be no turbulence, and no necessity to resort to force to carry into execution the judgment of the people, He had no doubt these would be acquiesced in even in those ten States. He did not coincide with Gen. BLAIR as to the necessity of overturning the reconstruction laws. The point made by the Senator from Indiana, Mr. MORTON, was met by this platform itself before the candidates were selected, in which judgment was pronounced upon reconstruction without any intimation of violence or revolution. These men were freemen loving the institutions of our Government and desirous to maintain them in an orderly and legal manner, and had submitted the question to the masters of Congress—the people—to whom it had never before been submitted, no elections having been held upon this question since 1866, since which time the reconstruction measures had been passed. There was no necessity to array men in arms against each other. The Constitution gave a peaceful solution of this question. They asked nothing more, they expected nothing less; which ever side was beaten must submit. If the decision was with the Democratic Party all the contrivances of the political majority of Congress must go down before the judgment of the people and they would go down. The Senator from Indiana would raise the spectre of war to prevent a just popular judgment on the real questions in controversy, but he would fail. They were not alarmed by that spectre in former years, but went forward and executed their purposes right or wrong, and so it would be the present year. That, sir, must go to his people upon the merits of this controversy and get their opinion upon it from beginning to end. The will of the people was fundamental, higher than the Constitution itself, and they were not to be alarmed by this outcry.

The bill and the amendments were read.

Mr. CONKLING called attention to the fact that this was the 10th of July, and said there would be abundant opportunity for political speeches at the hustings. He explained his proposed substitute as being substantially the same proposition as both the others attempted to make. It would be remembered that no form of civil government exists in Texas, Mississippi or Virginia, they not having yet accepted the plan of restoration indicated by Congress. They could not, therefore, be permitted to vote in the Electoral College unless they should adopt that course in time. He proceeded to argue the question of the right of Congress to recognize a State Government, quoting the Whale Island case, and claiming that the right of the two Houses to decide what votes shall be received in the Electoral College necessarily follows the former. He insisted that there was no reason for adopting Mr. EDMUNDS' proposition, naming the ten States which were to be required to have done certain acts as a prerequisite to being counted, and urged that a general plan should be adopted rather than a partial and temporary one. If a temporary provision was to be adopted, he preferred Mr. DRAKE's, declaring that "No State heretofore in insurrection shall be entitled," &c. That would include Tennessee, but not Maryland, while Mr. EDMUNDS' provision included neither.

Mr. DRAKE asked when Maryland was in rebellion?

Mr. CONKLING replied that Gen. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN had, with the acquiescence of all the loyal people of America, swept away the Maryland Legislature, because it and the State was really in open rebellion against the United States, although not so declared by proclamation. He denied that there was any want of precision or force in his bill, as asserted by some Senators.

Mr. HOWARD called the Senator's attention to the fact that the President and the Democratic Party claim that Congress has recognized the provisional Governments established by the President.

Mr CONKLING read the law gauge of his substitute—a Government recognized by Congress as regular and permanent and not provisional.

Mr. HOWARD said the President and his party recognized those Governments as not provisional but permanent. Would the Senator leave that question open?

Mr. CONKLING said the recognition required, was by Congress, not the President. He saw no reason for doubt as to the meaning.

Mr. DRAKE opposed the amendment by Mr. CONKLING on the ground that, while based on the present existing state of things, it fails to recognize it.

Mr. CONKLING's amendment was then rejected—19 to 20.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill in relation to the formation of corporations authorized by the laws of the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

At 5 o'clock the Senate took a recess till 7½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. RAMSEY called up the bill establishing certain post routes in California, Delaware, Minnesota, Iowa and other States, which was passed.

A message from the President was read, inclosing a further account from the Secretary of State of recent transactions in Japan. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. EDMUNDS' bill in regard to votes in Electoral Colleges was again taken up.

Mr. DRAKE modified his amendment by inserting after the word "State" the words "whose inhabitants were heretofore declared to be in insurrection by the proclamation of the President of Aug. 16, 1861.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he perceived by the evening papers that the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. DAVIS) was reported as declaring that Congress had no power to pass such a bill as the present one. He (Mr. EDMUNDS) had called attention this morning to the view expressed by that Senator, among others, four years ago, when the question of Louisiana was before them, that Congress had power over this question, precisely as this bill declares.

Mr. DAVIS remarked that what he had said in 1865 was, that Congress had power to regulate the matter by appropriate legislation.

Mr. EDMUNDS hoped the Associated Press reporter would note exactly what the Senator did say, in order that his consistency might be shown to the country.

Mr. DAVIS was sorry the Senator gave himself concern about what the Associated Press said; he (DAVIS) did not.

Mr. EDMUNDS had no fault to find with the Associated Press; he only desired the Senator's position in '65 to be contrasted with his present position.

Mr. EDMUNDS read the joint resolution of 1865 in question, declaring these States by name not entitled to representation, and said he took precisely the same position. He opposed Mr. DRAKE's amendment, saying that as Congress will have adjourned before all the States are readmitted, it would exclude the electoral vote of the unrepresented States. His resolution would allow the votes of all organized under the acts of Congress, prior to the election, to be cast, whether their representatives were admitted or not.

Mr. CONNESS moved to strike out of Mr. DRAKE's amendment the words "been readmitted," and insert the words "become entitled."

Mr. WILLIAMS argued the necessity of the resolution, and was opposed to Mr. DRAKE's amendment.

Mr. TRUMBULL again opposed the insertion of the names of Florida and Arkansas, when their representatives are already admitted to Congress. He asked whether the Senator thought there was any danger of an election being held in Florida or Arkansas under any other Governments than those now recognized by Congress.

Mr. WILLIAMS replied in the negative, but said it was impossible to foresee what would happen.

Mr. DRAKE accepted Mr. CONNESS' modification, and also inserted after the word "Congress" the words "under the reconstruction laws."

His amendment was then rejected by a vote of 5 to 31.

The question recurring on the original resolution, Mr. SHERMAN moved to strike out the words "Florida and Arkansas," declaring the presence of those words an imputation upon those States while they have representatives here.

Mr. EDMUNDS replied, referring to articles in Democratic newspapers to show the purpose of the party to hold independent elections, and their threats of tumult in the event of interference.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied, taking ground, as on a former occasion, against the resolution. The States were already represented. In his opinion it would imply doubt and would cause confusion in March next, and perhaps war.

Mr. WALSH, of Florida, said in Florida reconstruction was more firmly settled than in any other reconstructed State. There was no trace there of a Johnsonian Legislature or Governor, DAVID S. WALKER, the late Governor, having given up the archives of the State, and the time of the former members of the Legislature having expired.

Messrs. WILLIAMS and WILSON offered substitutes, but withdrew them subsequently.

Mr. WILSON said, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana will probably be represented here next week. HOWELL COBB and ROBERT TOOMBS, he learned, had been operating at Atlanta to defeat the Constitutional Amendment, and indorsing the new revolutionary ticket. The House of Representatives of Georgia was Democratic, and therefore that State, with Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, would probably be represented.

Mr. FERRY moved to substitute for the enumeration of the States the words, "such States as by reason of the participation of their inhabitants in the late rebellion, shall not be represented in either branch of the Fortieth Congress, at or before the 3d day of November, A. D. 1868." The substitute was rejected.

Mr. CONNESS moved to recommit. Rejected.

Mr. CONKLING renewed his amendment on the second reading, and after opposition by Messrs. WILLIAMS and HOWARD, it was rejected—17 to 18.

Mr. DRAKE renewed his amendment, which was rejected—8 to 29.

Mr. THAYER moved to strike out the names of the States and insert the words, "The States lately in rebellion and not now represented in Congress." Agreed to—24 to 14.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved to strike out the last clause of the bill, requiring that such State shall have also become entitled to representation in Congress. Rejected.

The bill then passed—28 to 5; a party vote, save that HENDERSON voted nay with the Democrats.

The bill as passed is as follows:

Resolved, &c., That none of the States whose inhabitants were lately in rebellion shall be entitled to representation in the Electoral College for the choice of President and Vice-President of the United States, nor shall any electoral votes be received or counted from any of such States, unless at the time prescribed by law for the choice of electors, the people of such States, pursuant to the acts of Congress in that behalf, shall have, since the 4th day of March, 1867, adopted a Constitution of State Government under which a State Government shall have been organized and shall be in operation, and unless such election of electors shall have been held under the authority of such Constitution and Government, and such State shall have also become entitled to representation in Congress pursuant to the acts of Congress in that behalf.

At 10:30 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. DONNELLY, a Committee of Conference was asked on the disagreeing vote on the bill granting lands to Minnesota, to aid in the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi River.

PAY OF COMMITTEE CLERK.

Nearly an hour was consumed on a resolution to increase the pay of the clerk of the Committee on Invalid Pensions. The resolution was finally rejected.

COLLECTION OF TAXES IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution to extend to the 1st of January, 1869, the time for collecting the direct tax in the South. He explained that the time had been extended last year to the 1st of January, 1868, but that States of the South being still in transition state, were unable to meet the tax, and it could not be readily or conveniently collected from them, even if oppression were resorted to.

Mr. MULLINS said that a forcible collection of the tax would be a literal devouring of the Southern States. The joint resolution was passed.

THE ARKANSAS AND MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Mr. BOLES presented the memorial of the Arkansas Constitutional Convention asking aid in rebuilding the levees along the Arkansas and Mississippi Rivers in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana. Referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs.

THE CAPTURE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

The House proceeded, as the business of the morning hour, to the consideration of the bill reported from the Committee on Claims to provide for the distribution of the reward offered by the President for the capture of JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee, explained and advocated the bill at considerable length.

He said that the Committee would not have felt justified in reporting the bill had it not been for the precedent set in the BOOTH case, because the officers and men among whom the reward was to be divided had simply been acting in the line of their duty. The discussion was continued by Messrs. BLAIR, of Michigan, STOKES, LOGAN, UPTON, DRIGGS and HOPKINS. Messrs. STOKES, LOGAN and HOPKINS approved the principle of the bill, apportioning the reward according to the monthly pay of the officers and men, while Messrs. BLAIR, UPSON and DRIGGS claimed a larger share of the reward for Lieut.-Col. PRITCHARD.

Mr. HOPKINS said that, all things considered, he regarded the bill as a fair adjustment and settlement of the matter; but if the question was which regiment was entitled to the whole amount, he could show from the evidence that it was the First Wisconsin Cavalry.

The bill was then passed. It allows to Gen. JAMES H. WILSON, Lieut.-Col. PRITCHARD, of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry; Lieut.-Col. HAMILTON, of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, and Capt. YEOMAN, of the First Ohio Cavalry, $3,000 each, and the balance of the $100,000 to the officers and men of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry and First Wisconsin Cavalry, and of other regiments who participated in the pursuit and capture of JEFFERSON DAVIS.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

Mr. TOWNSEND introduced a bill to incorporate the United States Postal Telegraph Company, and to establish a postal telegraph system. Referred to the Post Office Committee.

It incorporates GARDNER G. HUBBARD, SAMUEL W. BATES, ESTER HOWE, and their associates a body politic and corporate, with a capital stock of $400,000; the Post General to make a ten years contract for the transmission of messages. The eighth section provides that if the Company shall not make the contract within six months its incorporation shall be void.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making certain regulations as to the public debt, providing that no commission shall be allowed for the sale or negotiation of United States securities, and that all authority to issue the United States bonds, &c., shall cease with the passage of the bill, except the conversion of Treasury notes into Five-twenty bonds. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Nevada, introduced a bill relating to the terminal of the Central Pacific Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

PENSION BILLS.

Mr. PERHAM, from the Conference Committee on twenty-two pension bills, made a report, which was agreed to.

DAMAGED ORDNANCE.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, the Senate amendment to the joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to sell damaged or unserviceable arms and ordnance stores was concurred in.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House then, at 2:45, proceeded to the consideration of the Deficiency bill.

The item to reimburse the City of Washington $296,943 for improvements on property of the General Government, was agreed to.

The amendment offered by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, that no contract for public work shall be entered into which shall involve the expenditure of a larger sum of money than that appropriated for the purpose, was agreed to.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, offered an amendment providing that nothing in the act shall be construed to give validity to any treaty which might otherwise be invalid, was agreed to.

Mr. STEVENS offered his amendment for increased compensation to civil employes of the Government at Washington at the following rates: When the salary does not exceed $1,400, 15 per cent.; exceeding $1,400 and not exceeding $1,600, 12½ per cent.; exceeding $1,600 and not exceeding $1,800, 10 per cent. The amendment was rejected—yeas 53, nays 64. The bill was then passed.

The following are some of the most important provisions of the bill:

Facilitating communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by telegraph, and to supply the deficiency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, $48,000. For constructing the Custom House at Portland, Me., $50,000. For constructing the Appraiser's Store at Philadelphia, $25,000. For remodeling the Marine Hospital at Chelsea, $45,000. To complete the building used for the Court House and Post Office at Springfield, Ill., $30,000. For the United States Custom House and Post Office at Madison, Wis., $50,000. For the Post Office, Custom House and United States Court at Cairo, Ill., $10,000. For necessary repairs of the roof and alteration in the building used for Custom House and Post Office in Chicago, Ill., $20,000. To meet outstanding liabilities and complete the repairs to the Custom House building at New-York City, $45,000. To repair or replace corrugated galvanized iron roof or buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, $30,000. To meet a deficiency in the cost completing certain portions of the Washington Aqueduct, comprising the Potomac dam, repairs of temporary dam gate-house at Great Falls, and connecting the conduit at the receiving reservoir, $27,500; provided, that the sum shall be in full of all claims against the Government for work done or damages incurred in the Washington Aqueduct, and all work on said aqueduct shall be forthwith discontinued. For the erection of a bridge to connect Rock Island Arsenal with the City of Rock Island, Ill., $20,000; said bridge to be constructed and completed for the sum hereby appropriated. To reimburse the City of Washington for expenses incurred in improving the property of the General Government, $296,944. To enable the Secretary of War to meet the expenses of defending suits brought against parties for executing the orders of the Government during the rebellion, $50,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary. For overland mail and marine service between New-York and California, $100,000. For deficiency in service between the United States and Brazil during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, $12,500. For deficiency under the Reconstruction acts for the several military districts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, for the First District, $6,000; for the Second District, $127,898 25; for the Fourth District, $53,200; for the fifth District, $45,000; for the following amounts estimated as necessary for carrying out the Reconstruction acts from and after the 30th day of June, 1868, for the First District, $93,000; for the Second District, $15,000; for the Third District $15,000; for the Fourth District, $75,000; for the Fifth District, $80,000. The total sum appropriated by the bill is about $2,500,000.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Mr. MOORHEAD moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

The last motion being entitled to precedence on Friday, was agreed to, 66 to 38.

THE PRIVATE CALENDAR.

The House at 3:15 went in to Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, Mr. ELDRIDGE in the chair.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, inquired whether this was objection day?

The chairman replied that it was not.

Then said Mr. SCHENCK to Mr. WASHBURNE, your occupation is gone. [Laughter.]

The first two bills on the calendar for the payment of claims of RICHARD CHENEY, and to place certain troops of Missouri on an equal footing with others as to bounties, were passed over without action.

The Senate bill for the relief of certain Government contractors was then reached. It allows in full discharge of all claims against the United States on account of construction of war vessels and steam machinery as follows: SECOR & Co. and PERRINE, SECOR & Co., $115,539; HARRISON LORING, $38,513; Atlantic Iron Works of Boston, $4,852; AVILLA ADAMS, $4,852; M. F. MERRETT, $4,852; TOMLINSON, HARTEPEE & Co., $15,171; HARLAN & HOLLINGSWORTH, $38,513; POOLE & HUNT, $3,694.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, explained and advocated the bill.

Mr. SPAULDING opposed it and stated facts why it should not be passed.

Mr. PIKE supported the bill.

Mr. DELANO also advocated and related the history of the claims of these contractors.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved to strike out the items for the SECOR's and M. F. MERRITT. Rejected.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, closed the discussion. He alluded in denial of the statements as to the great necessity of iron-clads to the fact that in the most gallant engagement of the Navy during the rebellion, (the passage of Forts St. Philip and Jackson,) there was not a single iron-clad. He also denied the statement that the country was under great obligations to SECOR & Co. The country was under the greatest obligations to a member of this House from New-York, who had advanced the money paying the whole expense out of his own pocket in order to get the *Monitor* built which met the *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads.

SEVERAL MEMBERS—Name him.

Mr. BUTLER—I refer to Mr. GRISWOLD.

SEVERAL MEMBERS—Gov. GRISWOLD. Hurrah for him!

Mr. BUTLER—I beg the gentleman's pardon; I did not know he was here.

The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with a recommendation that it do pass.

The next bill on the calendar was the House bill for the relief of L. MERCHANT & Co., and PETER ROSECRANTZ.

The bill directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay those parties for cotton taken from them by the Government authorities at Mobile, Ala., in April, 1865, shipped to New-York and sold for the benefit of the Government, as follows: To LEANDER MERCHANT, $109,412; to PETER ROSECRANTZ, $39,253.

Without any discussion the bill was, after the report being read, laid aside to be reported to the House with a recommendation that it do pass.

The next bill on the calendar, allowing to Capt. A. G. OLIVER $2,010, (Government money stolen from him in May, 1864,) was laid aside to be reported to the House, with a recommendation that it do pass.

The next bill was for the relief of DENT, VANTINE & Co., for provisions furnished to the Indians in California in 1851 and 1852. Without taking any action on it the Committee rose, and the House proceeded to vote on the three bills just disposed of in Committee.

They were passed.

The House then, at 4:15, took a recess until 7:30. This evening's session is to be for bills from the Committee on Military Affairs.

EVENING SESSION.

The House reassembled at 7:30 o'clock—the business being reports from the Committee on Military Affairs.

CLAIMS OF NEW-YORK STATE.

Mr. KETCHAM, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the appointment of a commission to examine and report upon certain claims of the State of New-York. It provides for the appointment of three Commissioners, not residents of the State of New-York, and of an army officer not under the rank of Colonel, to ascertain the amount of money expended by that State in enrolling, organizing, transporting and paying troops called into service of the United States the 15th of April, 1861.

Mr. SCOFIELD opposed the bill as simply providing for a commission to see whether there was not some person in New-York who had not some claim against the Government.

Mr. CULLOM remarked that there was a general law on the subject, and that this bill was not necessary.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, argued that the bill was a proper and necessary one.

Mr. GARFIELD agreed in support of the bill saying that the same thing had been done in Missouri, Illinois, Pennsylvania and other States.

Messrs. SCHOFIELD and CULLOM said there had been no such roving commissions in their States.

Mr. GARFIELD explained that the bill was to ascertain a variety of miscellaneous claims.

Mr. WALKER spoke against the bill as something unprecedented.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, explained that the claim arose out of the forwarding of militia to resist the invasion of Pennsylvania by LEE, the troops not having been mustered into the service of the United States, and the claim, therefore, not being regular.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD the bill was recommitted.

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the same Committee, reported a bill to declare the meaning of the several acts in relation to retired officers from the army. The bill provides that officers retired from active service in the volunteer service since the 19th of April, 1861, shall receive the same pay and allowances, &c., as if they had been retired from wounds or disabilities incurred while in the regular army. It also provides that retired officers of the army, except in time of war, shall not be assigned to duty except at the Military Academy, and at certain colleges and universities as provided in the act of July 28, 1866.

Mr. GARFIELD explained and advocated the bill, and sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an article from the *Army and Navy Journal* bearing on the subject, and showing the distinctions made between officers of the regular army and the volunteer army.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to amend by applying the law to enlisted men as well as to commissioned officers.

Mr. GARFIELD said he had no objection to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

After further discussion by Messrs. MUNGEN, FARNSWORTH, GARFIELD and LOGAN, the bill was passed with an amendment offered by Mr. LOGAN, that no man shall be retired from the army against his will who is competent to perform his duty.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the same Committee, reported a bill to reduce and fix the military peace establishment. The first sections continuing the office of General of the army until a vacancy shall occur, gave rise to discussion.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, moved to strike out the section. Rejected.

Mr. LOGAN moved to amend by providing that in case of vacancy the duties of the office shall devolve on the officer next in rank. Agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON moved that the office shall be discontinued, arguing that there was no use for it, so as to let the General of the Army remain quietly on his farm. Rejected.

Mr. LOGAN moved a like amendment to the second section as he offered to the first section which refers to the office of Lieutenant General. Agreed to.

Mr. BUTLER also moved to amend the third section, which provides that no brevet appointment of General or Lieutenant-General shall be made, by striking out the words "of General or Lieutenant-General." Agreed to.

Mr. PIKE moved to add to the section the words "except for meritorious service in presence of the enemy." Agreed to.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to strike out section 4, which provides that there shall be but four Major-Generals, and to insert in lieu thereof that there shall hereafter be but three Major-Generals, to be designated by the General of the army, without regard to seniority; and that all others shall be mustered out of service by the 1st of January next.

Mr. LOGAN spoke in opposition to having so many general officers, as is provided in the bill, for an army of twenty-five thousand men.

Mr. PIKE spoke in favor of cutting off all supernumeraries.

Mr. CARY moved to amend Mr. BUTLER's amendment by requiring the Major-Generals to be designated by the President.

Mr. MUNGEN asked whether the motion was for the purpose of securing Generals in office?

Mr. BUTLER—No, Sir.

Mr. MUNGEN—Do I understand that this bill leaves Gen. GRANT and Gen. SHERMAN in their present positions?

Mr. BUTLER—Yes, Sir.

Mr. MUNGEN—I would as soon leave them out as any private soldier.

Mr. BUTLER—One of them will go out next March.

Mr. SCHENCK opposed Mr. BUTLER's amendment. He said he was no special admirer of Gen. HALLECK, whom he had always regarded as a paper General. He supposed no one thought of excluding either MEADE, SHERIDAN or GEORGE H. THOMAS, and for himself he was unwilling to see Gen. HANCOCK excluded, because, though he never believed that HANCOCK would have made much of a President, he had certainly proved himself a respectable soldier. He was in favor of letting them down gracefully and considerately.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, moved to reduce the number of Major-Generals to three. Agreed to.

Mr. BUTLER remarked that the bill professed to be a bill for the reduction of the army, but the only reduction seemed to him to be a *reductio ad absurdum*. If officers were to be kept in, he proposed that the private soldier should be kept, and he would like to see who would thrust them out.

Gen. GARFIELD said that experienced officers of the army were needed in the present condition of the country.

The debate being closed, the question was taken on Mr. CARY's amendment to Mr. BUTLER's amendment, and it was rejected.

Mr. BUTLER's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON moved to amend section 5, by reducing the number of Brigadier-Generals from eight to five.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to strike out the section and to provide that there shall be but six Brigadier-Generals in the army, to be designated without regard to seniority by the General of the army—all others to be mustered out of service by the first of January next.

Mr. SCHENCK opposed the amendment. If Generals were to be got rid of, he thought the bill should commence as well with the General or the Lieutenant-General as with inferior officers, unless it was that members did not choose to risk their popularity by striking at them.

Mr. BUTLER said he had reasonable expectation that in the course of a few months there would be a vacancy in the office of General of the army, and the Lieutenant-General was to be kept as head of the army. There was no need of ten Brigadier-Generals, (the present number,) and he therefore was in favor of reducing the number to six.

Mr. GARFIELD advocated the section of the bill, as reported, providing for eight Brigadier-Generals. He was not willing to impose on the General of the army the unpleasant duty of selecting six Brigadier-Generals to be retained, and he did not believe that the members on his side of the House were willing to trust that duty to the President.

Mr. BLAINE moved to amend the amendment by providing that there shall be but six Brigadier-Generals after the 31st of March, 1869; the President to designate them after the 10th of March, 1869, and all others to be mustered out of service by the 31st of March, 1869. He spoke in support of his amendment.

Mr. GARFIELD eulogized the army as at present constituted, and declared that he would not, by his voice or vote, consent to strike down by brutal force of numbers half the official staff of the army without disposing of the bill which is to come up as the unfinished business to-morrow.

The Senate amendments to the bill in reference to the Rock Island Bridge were taken up and concurred in.

Mr. BOYER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill providing for the pay of certain officers of the army, who performed services in the rank to which they were promoted, but who were prevented from being mustered in on account of their commissions not having been received at the proper time. Agreed to.

The House at 10:30 o'clock adjourned.

The President and the Nominations.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 10.

The President is by no means satisfied with the New-York nominations. He holds that the Democratic Party has played into the hands of their political opponents by adopting a policy that will unite them in support of Gen. GRANT. The President was strongly in favor of Mr. CHASE as the only man that could have a chance of success against the Republican ticket. He supported the Chase movement in accordance with the policy that dictated the Philadelphia Convention. The failure of both these movements shows that there is no middle ground between the two great parties. It is considered doubtful whether the President will extend any Executive support to the New York ticket. All parties were surprised at SEYMOUR's nomination, which seems to afford most pleasure to the Republicans, who are now confident of a victory, which opens up the old issues in which they have been sustained by the country. The defeat of CHASE is attributed to the bitter opposition of the extreme Western men, which rendered it useless to bring his name formally before the Convention. It is anticipated that the Presidential canvass will be the most bitter and exciting that has occurred for years.

THE STATE TICKET.

Republican Nominations for State Officers—Patriotic Record of the Candidates.

From the Albany Journal, July 9.

HON. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, the Republican candidate for Governor, is emphatically the popular choice. His selection to head the column which will march to triumph at the polls in November, was the result of no adroit management, of no diplomatic strategy—it is a response to a well-defined and correct estimate of his abilities and his worth. In him the noble maxim is realized, that "office should seek man, and not man the office." He has at no time endeavored to promote an interest that would advance his fortunes in this connection. He enters the field unhampered by obligations, unfettered by embarrassing alliances, unpledged to any clique or faction, but representative in the largest and truest sense of the Republican policy in New-York. Elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress as a Democrat, the very first notes of the rebellion which threatened our Government found him choosing country above party, and abandoning those who preferred a selfish expediency to public duty, arraying himself with the loyal defenders of the imperilled flag. On the day when the news was received of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, he headed a movement to put a regiment of volunteers from his district in the field, and to his efforts were largely due the recruitment and equipment of the Second New-York Volunteers. He was equally conspicuous in aiding the subsequent organization of the Thirtieth and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth regiments; while to every man in a cavalry organization which bore his name, the sum of $50 was paid from his private purse. When our insignificant naval force in Hampton Roads was threatened by the rebel iron-clad *Merrimac*, and while ERICSSON was seeking for aid to put in use his great invention for maritime defence, it was JOHN A. GRISWOLD who came forward and advanced the means which enabled the construction of the *Monitor*, and the inauguration of a splendid series of victories that revolutionized the whole system of naval warfare. In Congress, when it became apparent that slavery, as a political institution, was antagonistic to the Union, Mr. GRISWOLD, true to his patriotic principles, separated from the party that opposed every measure to weaken rebellion, and gave his vote and his influence for emancipation. Since that time he has been found always among the foremost of those who support the ideas of progressive Republicanism, against a traitor President and a false Democracy. Twice reëlected by the Republicans of his district—once notwithstanding his earnest desire to be relieved on account of the pressure of private business—he has received such majorities as were never before given to a candidate in his district, and has responded to the tokens of confidence and regard by making a record of which those to whom he owes his elevation have reason to be proud. Broad and liberal in his views, generous in his impulses, frank and cordial in his associations with men, and free from the slightest taint—he has come to be identified with every important enterprise in his locality. His business interests, in the mining and manufacture of iron, and in the production of Bessemer steel, are among the most immense in the country. His genius has developed them, and the qualifications required for an executive officer, are abundantly displayed by the manner in which they have been extended and conducted. Whether as a public officer, as a capitalist and producer, or in the more quiet courtesies of the private citizen, he has adorned every position he occupied, and attracted to himself confidence, respect and esteem. In the union of these rare excellencies, the Convention found abundant reason for the choice which was made by such a marked majority of the delegates upon the informal ballot—a majority that would have been largely increased if another vote was taken. For "GRANT and GRISWOLD" the Union electors of New-York will rally with an enthusiasm and earnestness that cannot fail to command success.

ALONZO B. CORNELL, of Tompkins, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, is a young man whose ability and influence have long been recognized by all who are familiar with political movements. He is a representative of a class too often ignored in distributing favors—the hard-working, indefatigable organizers, without whom success would be impossible. Throughout the "Southern tier" his name will prove a "tower of strength."

ALEXANDER BARKLEY, of Washington, was nominated for Canal Commissioner by acclamation, and with a heartiness which approves the high estimation in which his integrity and capacity are held. Mr. BARKLEY has long been connected with the canals. To his practical ability as an engineer, and to the wise reforms suggested by him when serving in the Legislature, the State is very largely indebted. It was the unanimous sentiment of merchants, forwarders and others interested in our public works that Mr. BARKLEY should be placed in the Canal Board. His nomination is the best possible proof of a design to carry out honestly the policy indicated in the resolution on this subject.

HENRY A. BARNUM is at present incumbent of the office of State Prison Inspector, for which he has been renominated, and in that capacity, has introduced many important changes in the prison system, the value of which is to be determined by time. A committee from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union presented a resolution of that body, which earnestly asked the renomination of Gen. BARNUM.

Gen. JONES, the present Clerk of the Court of Appeals, having declined another term, CAMPBELL H. YOUNG, the present Deputy, was nominated for that position. Col. YOUNG rendered service in the patriot army, where he made a good record for ability and steadfastness in performing the duties of a staff officer. In the bureau for whose headship he is named, his capacity has become known to every judge and lawyer having business with it.

Letter from Henry Ward Beecher—He Gives a Hearty Support to Grant.

To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser:

I left Brooklyn on Monday, July 6, but not before the *World* had published that I had, on Sunday morning, in a political sermon, come out for CHASE for the Presidency, and against GRANT; and I have seen the story every day since racing through the papers. There is not a word of truth in it. The sermon was not political, and it made no allusion either to GRANT or to CHASE. The application of some of its paragraphs, in either direction, was the work of the reporter of the *World*, not mine.

I have never been a Chase man. I have for years, as a leader in public affairs deemed him, like his greenbacks, as promising more on the face than they are worth in gold. While the New-York *Independent* was lauding him as a demigod, and the New-York *Tribune* was using his name to obscure the prospects of GRANT, I heartily and openly disagreed with both of them, for I thoroughly liked GRANT and thoroughly distrusted CHASE. He is a splendid man to look upon but a poor man to lean upon. Ambition lifts some men toward things noble and good; makes them large and generous. Other men's ambition blurs the sharp lines and distinctions between right and wrong, and leaves them, in the eagerness of over-selfish desires, to become a prey of bad men. I have for years felt that Mr. CHASE's ambition was consuming the better elements of his nature.

I have liked GRANT from the first. Solid, unpretentious, straightforward, apt to succeed and not spoiled by success, wise in discerning men, skilful in using them, with the rare gift (which WASHINGTON had in an eminent degree) of wisdom in getting wisdom from other men's councils—I confidently anticipate that, great as his military success has been, he will hereafter be known even more favorably for the wisdom of his civil administration.

The seven-fold humiliations and recantations through which CHASE was required to go for a Democratic nomination, only to see the smiling SEYMOUR looking benignly down upon his lost estate, has no paralleled except in the immortal history of *Reineke Fuchs*. There will now be no third candidate between GRANT and SEYMOUR. It will be a fair fight between rugged honesty and plausible craft.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

BOSTON, July 8, 1868.

The Freedmen in Kentucky.

The following has been addressed to Gen. BURBANK, Assistant Commissioner for Kentucky:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF R., F. AND A. L.,
WASHINGTON, July 7, 1868.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. Sidney Burbank, Assistant Commissioner, Kentucky:

GENERAL: Your plan for the reorganization and reduction of the Bureau in Kentucky has been carefully considered, and is hereby approved. You will carry the measure into effect on the 16th inst., relieving such officers and discharging such agents as will not be needed; closing the hospital at Louisville, and establishing dispensaries if necessary, thus saving to the Government, according to your estimate, more than one half the sum now disbursed for current expenses.

Very respectfully,
O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commissioner.

Approved: J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War.

MATTERS IN TENNESSEE.

Favorable Condition of the Crops—Immigration—Railroad Enterprises—State Indebtedness—Politics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, June 23, 1868.

The crops are doing exceedingly well in all parts of the Southwest, and there will be more grain produced this year than ever before, but without any diminution of the great staples, as the area planted in cotton this year is fully as large as it was last year. As a general rule, the blacks are working better than they have done heretofore since emancipation. They find that it is difficult to live without work, and it may be that they are a little alarmed at the general desire of Southern people to be independent of negro help. This desire is manifested in the changing of the mode of agriculture, and the universal desire for labor-saving agricultural implements. It is found that the grasses for stock growing can be produced in all parts of the South, and that as good wheat can be grown in Mississippi, Tennessee and Georgia as in any part of the United States.

As yet Southern people are not generally favorable to immigration. If satisfied that Chinamen would never aspire to social and political economy, they might desire to substitute coolies for the present black laboring population of the South, but at present they don't want immigration of any kind much, and certainly not at all an influx of people, however industrious and thrifty, who are not bitter in their prejudices against negroes, radicals and Northern born people. The South needs immigration so much, to develope her resources, build her roads, stimulate business and assist to pay the taxes, that the anti-immigration feeling would soon die out if it was not kept alive by Southern editors, among the most rampant of whom are renegade Yankees like one Vermont born Southerner in this city. If any one tells these people that immigration would treble the value of lands, and make its present holders rich and prosperous, these Jeremiahs of the "Lost Cause" declare that they don't want any greater prosperity than existed before the war, and since a return of the good old times of slavery is hopeless, the *Appeal* and *Avalanche* do all they can to excite ill-feeling toward strangers who come here to live, and utter such senseless, but mischievous froth as, "Don't sell your lands—don't sell an acre of them. Hold on to them until the last invader leaves the South."

There are in Shelby County, which is the most populated county in Tennessee, over 440,000 acres of woodland; but these best friends of the South implore its owners not to sell an acre of it, but to hold on to the woodland, pay the taxes and chew the cud of bitterness. Not long since I heard a Southern Conservative remark that the extreme bitterness of the *Avalanche* had cost Memphis and the South many millions of dollars. Said he, "Memphis property-owners would have been largely the gainers if they had given Mr. GALLOWAY half a million of dollars not to write a line or print a paper; for he has scared away capital and population, has strangled the business prosperity of the city, and has depreciated the value of the property." True, the ferocious utterances of editors who affect extreme Southernism, the occasional evidences of lawless feeling and enmity toward Northern and Union people, and the outrages which from time to time occur here as everywhere, have been widely circulated by extreme Radical journals, which have made them a justification of measures that to Southern people seem unjust and of the mismanagement of public affairs; but after all, the shadows of the night do not prevent the dawning of the morn.

High taxes, the stagnation of trade, the scarcity of money, the depreciation in the value of property and the decrease of the laboring population are fast convincing Southern people that the political economy, inspired by ignorance, envy, passion, prejudice and malicious hate, will not conduce to Southern prosperity. There is a growing disposition to sell portions of lands that cannot be worked to advantage by their present owners, there is, I think, an increasing desire to see a tide of immigration and capital to the South, and these favorable symptoms will be encouraged by circumstances. The wave that for a time carried so large a share of the capital and enterprise of the country to the far West, along the line of the Pacific Railroad, is subsiding. Business is now dull at Cheyenne and Omaha. There is no probability that the country adjacent to them will be settled up until the millions of acres nearer the great markets, and now offered at reasonable rates, are occupied. People are beginning to see that the Pacific trade will make St. Louis, Chicago or Louisville the distributing centre or centres of the trade of the world, that the country adjacent to them must be valuable before that which is more remote, and that places along the lines of the great Pacific railroads will be mainly desirable to keepers of railroad eating houses or employes of the roads.

The tide of population is changing its direction. It will fill up Missouri, Kansas and Iowa. When the South welcomes it, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Arkansas will receive the fertilizing stream. Already there is quite a current setting in toward East Tennessee. Over a thousand new houses are being built in Knoxville, and twelve brick yards find profitable employment. Nor this alone; hundreds of farmers from Pennsylvania, Ohio and New-Jersey are settling in that great valley which stretches from Virginia to Georgia, and is bounded on the east by the Unaka and on the west by the Cumberland Mountains. Louisville is acting wisely in building a branch railroad, now nearly completed to Knoxville, that will tap this great valley.

St. Louis capitalists would find it profitable in coming years if they secured that Northwestern road, which by the Iron Mountain Railroad would so directly connect St. Louis with Nashville and Middle Tennessee. The Northwestern road passes through a broken country, which is yet sparsely settled. It tops the richest iron region in the United States, where in a single county there are twenty-five known banks of ore that yield iron equal to the best Swedish, and only two of which banks are now worked. It passes through a singularly picturesque and beautiful country, where the Harpeth and other sparkling streams meander among the densely-wooded hills, whose soil, like that of the little valleys at their feet, is well adapted for growing all the fruits and grasses and cereals of the temperate zone. This is an excellent stock country, an excellent grain-growing country, but it is in its infancy, though within a single day's ride by railroad from St. Louis. The Northwestern road has not paid expenses. It got a large appropriation from the State, but the appropriation was restricted to be used for the purchase of rolling stock and material. The employes were not paid for many months, and at last they struck for wages. The road suspended, and there is no prospect of it being in operation for some time.

Tennessee has gone in debt some thirty millions of dollars in three years to build railroads, and will ultimately have to sell them out at whatever they will bring. The interest on the debt is now crushing her. Your readers will remember that long since I deprecated the policy of thus swamping the finances of the State. A representative of the State, who was then in New-York to borrow money to pay the January interest on the State debt, wrote an elaborate article to show that nothing could be better than the financial policy and condition of Tennessee. I was about to reply, but at the urgent request of State officials I did not do so but a few days since the author of the eulogy wrote an article for the Nashville papers to show that our finances are in such a very bad way that we must borrow money to pay the State interest falling due in July by issuing new bonds with a stipulation to pay the interest on them "in gold." This and the recent course of the *Press and Times* indicates that the enormous railroad appropriations are to be important elements in our ensuing election contests. The present State Government will seek to show that it should not be held responsible therefor, while the Conservative presses and stump orators will make this the point of their strongest attack. The fact is, Tennessee, with the amplest resources, has been bankrupted in three years. She is this day bankrupt, for she can't pay one-fourth of her State debt, nor even pay the interest thereon without selling the bonds at an immense discount to raise the means. She borrowed to pay the January interest, she wants now to borrow to pay the July interest, she could not borrow to pay the million dollars of debt that matured in May, and it was not paid. She can't borrow to pay the quarter of a million dollars that matures in November, and it won't be paid. Tennessee is now hatching the eggs laid by demagoguism. She tried the experiment of taking possession of railroads that did not pay their State interest, and appointing receivers to run them for the benefit of the State. In every case it has been a losing business, and the last Legislature made a new arrangement by which roads failing to pay their interest should be taken and sold, but in the bill there was inserted that such taking should only be when the roads failed for two years "consecutively" to pay the interest. The result is that if a road pays interest every alternate year it can't be taken. Ultimately, unless the trade improves by the flow of capital and population southward, the railroads will have to be sold for whatever they will bring. There is scarce a road in the State that is now paying expenses. The Mobile and Ohio Road was not able to pay its employes for months, and at last they struck. The road suspended for about a week, and then arrangements were made to borrow the money to pay the hands, and the road is again running.

It is unjust to charge such miserable management of our State affairs as we have had for some time upon Republican principles. The anarchy of civil war brought to the surface demagogues who blunder, imbeciles who fail, and tricksters who plot for their personal advantages. Were it not sad it would be laughable to see how things are sometimes managed. Thus a year ago, the State was interested in a revenue case that was carried before our Supreme Court for adjudication. The Supreme Court could not hurry itself, could not take up the case, however important, out of its order, and the State has lost over a hundred thousand dollars by the delay, enabling parties to evade her claims; but a few weeks ago a petty case, involving partisan feelings and the powers official, was taken before the Supreme Court, and at once the Judges devoted days to it and gave to it the precedence of all other business. This is the way we sometimes manage things in Tennessee.

The waters are moving, and soon we will be in the excitement of a political contest. Already several parties are figuring to be successor to Gov. BROWNLOW. The Hon. WM. STOKES seems to have the lead. West Tennessee Radicals will present the Hon. TOM HAMILTON for nomination for Governorship, unless the present slate is broken. To make party capital, HAMILTON is a candidate for nomination for Congressman for the State at large, but don't expect to get it. The present member of Congress from this district, Hon. DAN NUNN, didn't get a place for Gen. W. J. SMITH, who wanted to be United States Assessor, and so the friends of Gen. SMITH are determined to have him nominated for Congress in place of Mr. NUNN. The Conservatives will probably run Dr. LEFTWISH, now Mayor of Memphis, and who was Mr. NUNN's predecessor.

In this section we have two aspirants for Republican elector, and the race between them will be interesting. One of them is Mr. W. H. FITCH, a very able gentleman, of most reputable character, but not much of a political manager. The other is perhaps the ablest political manager in the Radical Party of Tennessee. This is Hon. BARBOUR LEWIS, Chief County Commissioner of Shelby County, a man of marked ability, plausible manners, great adroitness and vaulting ambition. Mr. FITCH would like to be in the United States Senate sometime. Mr. LEWIS just now sees beyond the electorship a chance to be Governor of the State. Mr. FITCH for years has done the blacks substantial services by aiding schools and other means of improvement. Mr. LEWIS has a stronger hold on the black voters of Shelby County than any other Radical leader.

Yours, PHILO.

CUBA.

The Cholera—The Cause, Ravages and Probable Duration—Havana Tenement Houses and Hospitals—Yellow Fever and Small Pox—New Steamship Lines—Americans in Jail.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 4, 1868.

I have again to note the reappearance of the cholera, which had disappeared altogether about two months ago from the City and was slowly but surely wending its way towards the southern portion of the island, attacking in succession the towns of Matanzas, Guines, Cardenas and Sagua, where it claimed hundreds of victims, the plantations suffering the heaviest, and some of them losing over seventy-five per cent. of their working hands. The average number of those attacked are from 120 to 200 daily, and the mortality is from fifty to eighty per cent. of the cases, the disease being more violent in its character than it was last Fall and Winter, and the patients generally dying within two hours, and often less, after the first symptoms. As usual in such cases, there is neither sufficient preparation or care. The hospitals lacking the requisite number of nurses; with the exception of the really able, kind and self-sacrificing Sisters of Charity, whose behaviour cannot be too highly praised, the sick are very badly taken care of by the male nurses, who as a rule are not only ignorant, but also very brutal. An improvement as regards the number of those attacked has been noted this morning, although prominent physicians assure me that the epidemic will not decrease materially until the twelfth day, and that about Wednesday or Thursday the disease will reach its climax.

The cholera attacks indiscriminately, respecting neither age, condition, nor sex, and the aristocratic portion of the population suffers equally with the squalid denizens of the Calzerda San Lazaro, and the inhabitants of those breeding-places of every imaginable disease, the Cindadelas. These Cindadelas are a kind of barracks on one, and sometimes two-story tenement houses, where cleanliness is unknown, and from six to twenty persons occupy a room eight by fourteen to twelve by sixteen feet in dimensions, with a few pigs, goats, and almost always a brood of chickens. The tenement houses in the Five Points are palaces in comparison to them.

The cause of the reappearance of the cholera is stated to have been the washing of the clothes worn by some deceased inmates of the Insane Asylum in a little stream called the Fanja, which runs past the Insane Asylum and through a portion of the city, supplying the poorer classes with the water which they are unable to buy. A great many deaths had lately taken place there. When the Sisters of Charity in charge presented themselves to the Captain-General, it was stated and afterward proven "that the Dispensary was not provided with medicines, that there was no clothing for the inmates, and that the weak or sick could not be supplied with suitable food because there were no funds wherewith to purchase them." The Captain-General immediately ordered that $2,000 of the money lately collected at the bazaar for the benefit of the poor be given to the Sisters of Charity.

It seems incredible, but nevertheless it is the truth, that the only free hospital in the city (and I mistake somewhat if I call it free hospital, because only the very poorest are taken gratis) exists in the upper story of the general jail, that the Insane Asylum is unworthy of the name, and that there is not a deaf and dumb asylum or an asylum for the blind in the whole Island of Cuba, one of the wealthiest countries in the world, where over $30,000,000 are annually collected for State taxes alone, and where every year two hundred and odd millions of dollars worth of sugar are exported. But I am digressing and may as well return to the cholera, which has caused a great panic, staterooms on every steamer leaving being disposed of at an immense premium, the wealthier classes running away to the country or else to the United States and Europe. Among the Americans deceased has been Mr. LAPEYRE, of New-Orleans, a son of President LAPEYRE, of the Louisiana State Bank, and a Mr. SMITH, of New-York, besides a number of other persons whose names I have been unable to learn.

The yellow fever, as usual, is at work attacking the newly arrived Spaniards and other foreigners, but not to any alarming extent. The small pox, as has been its wont from time immemorial, is now thriving.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

The English West India Mail Company will run a new line of steamers, commencing in January, 1870, in connection with the Southampton boats, from St. Thomas to Aspinwall and Valparaiso, *via* St. Jago de Cuba and Jamaica, making monthly trips. In July, 1868, the St. Thomas and Aspinwall line, touching at Cuba and Jamaica, will be inaugurated.

AMERICANS IN JAIL.

Three Americans, who arrived in a sail-boat at Pinar del Rio with a trunk full of clothes and other articles, were arrested, and have been sent to this city. They landed for the purpose of taking water, and stated at first that they had come from the Island of Pines, and subsequently that they were from Key West. The most probable solution is that they were part of the crew of a slaver which is reported to have landed a cargo of slaves somewhere on the coast.

QUASIMODO.

FIRE ISLAND.

Spending the Summer at the Sea-Side—The Bathing, the Boating and the Fishing.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND,
Wednesday, July 8, 1868.

This charming resort becomes year by year more popular with those who love the sea-side and its peculiar attractions. The indications are that the present season will be the most successful one ever known here. The hotel on the island is rapidly filling up, and in the boarding houses on the Long Island shore most of the choice apartments are already let for the season. Mr. SAMMIS, the well-known proprietor of the Surf Hotel, with smiling countenance, contemplates the shoals of shining fish that are coming to his net, and seems as happy himself as the well-provided guests that sit around his board. There is, of course, no accounting for the tastes of travelers or of any other men. The birds that fly to the mountains doubtless enjoy themselves in their own way as much as those of wilder wings that love to skim the billows. There are certain little drawbacks about the inland Midsummer delights that are not experienced on the sea-shore. Here we have no dust. Here we have always a bracing, tonic, briny air, that keeps one always up to the standard appetite, which always prevails to such an alarming extent here. And then the bathing! Everybody must bathe frequently in the warm weather. It must be done wherever you are, and when it can be done with such an added zest as is found when rolling about on the surface of the surf, its pleasures are greatly enhanced. There is some healthful excitement, some sustained delight in breasting the breakers at Fire Island, which is unknown to fresh-water frequenters. When a stiff southwest wind is blowing, the white-capped tumblers of the sea cast themselves upon the Fire Island beach like drowning monsters of the deep, grasping at the sand. They come in mountain high and then it is that the men of dolphin instincts love to be in the water—to spring to the crest of the coming wave, as each of the Democratic aspirants at the Convention in your City is endeavoring to do. Here if they go under they can regain their feet. The undertow in politics is often too strong for those who plunge into its boiling billows, and carries them completely out to sea. For those who prefer still water bathing, plenty of that may be obtained here, too. And then the boating and the fishing! No one who loves these sports, that have so much of life about them, need be told anything more than that all things needful for their enjoyment to the fullest extent are provided here. At table sheep's head and blue fish are favorite dishes. They leap from the sea on to the gridiron almost, and have all the savor of fish just caught. Fire Island is within easy reach of the metropolis. Taking the Long Island Railroad as far as Jamaica, and thence the South Side Railroad to Babylon, you there find a steamer in readiness, which conveys you to Fire Island in the precise time that Puck promised to occupy in girdling the earth. As soon as the South Side Railroad is completed, which will be within about a week, the run from New-York to the island will be accomplished within two hours. Among the guests here are JOHN JACOB ASTOR and CHARLES A. DANA. Hay-fever patients are plentiful here. They attain speedy relief in this atmosphere.

C. SIDE.

ROCHESTER UNIVERSITY.

A Bit of History—Commencement Exercises—Sermon Before the Young Men's Christian Association—Sophomore Prize Declamation—Alumni Address and Poem—Commencement Day—Honorary Degrees.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, July 8, 1868.

This "venerable" institution of learning, now about nineteen years old, had its origin in a pretty sharp controversy—a kind of theological set-to, wherein "apostolic blows and knocks" were exchanged without stint—in regard to the propriety of removing the Baptist College and the Theological Seminary connected therewith, known as Madison University, from the secluded village of Hamilton, in Madison County, to this city. The good citizens of Hamilton, enraged at the attempt to abduct their pet institution—the pride and glory of the town—entered a very determined protest, at first controversial, and finally legal, with such effect that, after two or three years' wrangle, the courts decided in their favor. Whereupon, in accordance with a suggestion from Hon. WM. L. MARCY, a charter was obtained for a new university, to be located at Rochester; and hither, in due time, came most of the Professors, both of the literary and theological departments of Madison University. A hotel building was hired, the beginnings of a library were scraped together, funds were liberally contributed by the promoters of the enterprise, and the new university entered upon a course of prosperity which has continued, without abatement, to the present time, and has more than justified the hopes of its founders. It has numbered among its Professors some of the most finished scholars and successful instructors of the day. Among its original Faculty, the most widely known were Dr. T. J. CONANT, the eminent Orientalist—now engaged in a revision of the English Bible—and Dr. A. C. KENDRICK, whose reputation as an accurate and learned Hellenist is thoroughly established. Dr. JOHN H. RAYMOND, President of Vassar College, and the reverable CHESTER DEWEY, D. D., LL.D., recently deceased, were also among the original Professors.

In process of time, the College library was increased to respectable size, and the Theological Seminary, by a stroke of rare good fortune, obtained the invaluable collection known as the "Neander Library," the life-long accumulations of the famous German scholar of that name. The University has now a fine stone building, surrounded by a wide "campus"—the latter the generous gift of Hon. AZARIAH BOODY—and though still looking rather new in its material aspect, will doubtless in a few years become as venerable in appearance as the most ancient of its Eastern rivals. The College, under the able administration of President ANDERSON, assisted by a full and able corps of instructors, affords excellent facilities for obtaining either a classical or scientific education, as the several hundred graduates, who revere and love her as their *Alma Mater*, can testify.

Besides the library, already referred to, the Ward collection of minerals, gathered by several years' labor of Prof. WARD, is a valuable adjunct to scientific instruction. Few, even of our older institutions of learning, can boast so complete and so thoroughly systematized a collection of minerals as this. That it has been secured for Rochester, the patrons of the College may well congratulate themselves. So much by way of introduction to my particular theme, the

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

Commencement Week is great among weeks in Rochester. From Sunday night, when the sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association of the University is preached, till Wednesday night, when the urbane and popular "Prex" gives his grand *levee*, the excitement continues. And the greatest day of that week is Commencement Day, when the "ingenious youth," after much struggling, finally cast the shell from their heads and emerge into the new world of activity and responsibility.

THE SERMON

on Sunday night was preached by Rev. WAYLAND HOYT, the popular young pastor of the Strong-place Baptist Church of Brooklyn, and a graduate of Rochester. The First Baptist Church was filled with a large and attentive audience, who listened with rapt interest to the preacher's exposition of the necessity of an indwelling Christ to the development of a true life. The sermon abounded in apt illustration and passages of fervid eloquence; and though it was long and the night intolerably warm, everybody seemed satisfied with the effort.

On Monday evening took place the Sophomore Prize Declamation. Several young gentlemen of the Sophomore Class, undertake, every year, to exhibit their proficiency in reciting selections from the masters of eloquence, prizes being awarded for superiority. This year it must have been a painful task to award a prize to any of them, for the dead level of inferiority was dreadful to observe. It was done, however, and two young gentlemen were made happy by a distinction above their fellows.

On Tuesday afternoon the Class of 1863 had their first reunion. On Senior Class Day, five years ago, it was resolved to present a silver cup to the first-born daughter of any member of the class not then married nor engaged to be married. At the meeting this year the cup was awarded to the daughter of Mr. A. WETHERBEE, Professor of Latin in Patee College at St. Joseph, Mo. Mr. WETHERBEE served a year and a half in the Twenty-second New-York Cavalry during the war, and was distinguished as a bold and fearless rider in the great campaigns in the Shenandoah Valley.

ADDRESS AND POEM BEFORE THE ALUMNI.

Tuesday evening, at Corinthian Hall, the address and poem before the Society of Alumni were delivered, the former by Hon. J. M. BAILEY, of Freeport, Ill., and the latter by EDWIN R. JOHNSON, Esq., of Rochester, both graduates of the University. The address was a plain, very practical, and rather commonplace essay on "Self-made Men," whose delivery did not unduly excite the auditory—which was perhaps fortunate, as the night was sufficiently "fiery" without artificial augmentation. The poem was a humorous delineation of a poet's difficulty in securing a wife, and created considerable merriment.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

The "great day of the feast" is on Wednesday. At 9:30 o'clock A. M. the grand procession of College notables, civic and judicial grandees, distinguished guests, alumni, &c., &c., formed at the Second Baptist Church and marched in grand array, headed by the Police and a brass band, to Corinthian Hall. Prominent in the line were Hon. WILLIAM KELLY, President of the Board of Trustees, and President ANDERSON, in his scholastic cap and robe. This procession is a decided feature in the Commencement exercises, and is a source of infinite gratification to all the little boys and blooming maidens who flock to see it pass in solemn array along the principal streets.

At the Hall an expectant crowd of "fair women and brave men" awaited the coming of the aforesaid notables, grandees, &c. As soon as the incoming flood had fairly distributed itself, or, to keep the figure, had found its level, the band struck up a lively air, and the exercises were formally inaugurated. One after another the trembling aspirants for popular honors and a "sheepskin" were trotted out, and for a few dreadful minutes gesticulated and perspired before the good-natured audience, which, being composed chiefly of friends and acquaintances, was disposed to be very lenient and very lavish of applause and bouquets. Of the twenty-one graduates, twenty spoke. If the performances of Monday night were painfully inferior, the exercises of to-day fully made up for the deficiency, for a more satisfactory series of addresses I have seldom had the fortune to hear. Most of the subjects chosen were original, and showed considerable thought and originality in treatment. It would, perhaps, be unjust to particularize, but I cannot help referring to the address of SAMUEL B. COLLINS on Purity in Politics, wherein the duty of scholars to make a study of political economy, in its large sense, and to take part actively and intelligently in politics, was clearly and forcibly set forth. The "Davis Prize," a handsome gold medal, was awarded to WILLIAM C. MOREY, for superiority in thought, style, and delivery.

At the conclusion of the orations, the President bestowed the coveted "sheepskins" upon the happy graduates, and honorary degrees upon the following gentlemen: The degree of Doctor of Divinity upon Rev. LEMUEL MOSS, of Newton Theological Seminary, Mass.; Rev. CEPHAS B. CRANE, of Hartford, Conn, and Rev. HENRY E. ROBBINS, of Rochester; the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Hon. E. DARWIN SMITH and Hon. SANFORD E. CHURCH. I have reason to believe that the selection of the latter gentleman for this honor was in good part owing to the fact that he has loomed up so conspicuously as a Presidential candidate. The question "Who the h—— is CHURCH?"—the profanity is not mine—is, therefore, satisfactorily answered—he is an LL.D. of Rochester University!

ALUMNI DINNER.

At the conclusion of the literary exercises, the Alumni of the University, with a goodly company of invited guests, proceeded to the University Chapel to partake of the material feast annually provided. Abundantly spread tables greeted the hungry crowd, and after doing liberal justice to the same, the guests were entertained by addresses from Dr. ANDERSON, Hon. WM. KELLY, Rev. Dr. BRIGHT, editor of the New-York *Examiner*; Dr. ROBINSON, of the Theological Seminary, and others. The whole affair reflected great credit upon the Society under whose auspices it was gotten up, and was altogether the jolliest, if not the most imposing part of the Commencement services.

With the President's *levée* to-night will close the Commencement of 1868, which has been, as a whole, one of the most successful since the foundation of the institution.

T. O. C.

TO THE COAL REGIONS.

The Morris and Essex Railroad—Budd's Lake and Schooley's Mountain—The Delaware Water Gap—Kittatinny—Route to Scranton.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Wednesday, July 8, 1868.

Few persons but those who have visited the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania are aware that they are possessed of as many natural beauties as any portion of this continent. The words "coal regions" convey to the mind an idea of something black, gloomy and grimy, and travelers naturally expect to find a section of country smothered with coal dust, and in which every green thing has disappeared beneath a stratum of carbon. They will, however, be agreeably disappointed by finding this region one of the most beautiful and its scenery the most romantic of any within 500 miles of New-York City.

The shortest route from New-York to the coal regions of Pennsylvania is by the Morris and Essex Railroad, a road which has been so much improved in every way of late that we hardly recognize it again. Leaving by the afternoon train, the first point of interest is Budd's Lake, near Stanhope Station. The lake is a pretty sheet of water, dotted with islands, and sheltered by the surrounding hills, which are covered with trees down to the water's edge. There are some comfortable hotels here, and the place only needs to become better known to be the resort of many tourists during the Summer.

The next place of interest is Schooley's Mountain. Leaving the cars at Hackettstown, a drive of three miles through a pleasant country brings us to the mountain. Half way up are the Springs, where we alight to take a draught of the ice-cold water, which is strongly impregnated with carbonate of iron, and which is declared by Prof. MITCHELL to be the purest chalybeate he has ever analyzed. A quarter of a mile more brings us to the Heath House, a large and pleasantly-situated hotel. The top of the mountain is too flat to permit of a very extensive view being had therefrom, but the country around is varied and fertile, and such glimpses of it as can be obtained repay us for our trouble in climbing the mountain. The Heath House has extensive grounds of its own, covered with shade trees, and affording some delightful walks. The house was opened on the 15th of June, and up to the 1st inst. had but few guests. Most of the rooms had been taken, however, and visitors were dropping in daily. The house is under experienced management, is well kept, and the prices are moderate.

Leaving the mountain, we again take the Morris and Essex Railroad to Hampton Junction, where the cars of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad are in waiting. Passing through Washington, Oxford Furnace, Bridgeville and Delaware Station, which present no points of peculiar interest, we catch a first sight of the Delaware Water Gap, and in a few minutes we rush through the gap and stop at the Water Gap Station. As we left the cars to ascend the mountain to the Kittatinny (Blue Mountain) House, a thunder-storm burst upon us. The lightning flashed among the mountain peaks with blinding vividness, while the thunder was reverberated from mountain to mountain with shocks which seemed to shake the hills to their foundation.

The Delaware Water Gap is justly considered one of the most remarkable geological phenomena in this country. The mountain range, the Appalachian, has been torn asunder by some mighty convulsion, and the ragged edges of the mountain left towering some 1,600 feet above the valley in which the Delaware now so quietly flows. The theory of the matter is that centuries ago the whole valley above the Gap was one vast lake, about fifty miles in length, and that in the course of time it burst through the mountain chain and formed the Delaware Water Gap. The Indian name of this region, signifying "the water is gone," and the fact that geologists have discovered what they believe to be traces of the action of water on the rocks high up the mountains, seem to favor this theory. It is but right to say, however, that many geologists believe that the Gap now stands as it came fresh from Nature's hand, and that there was no disruption at all. There are similar but smaller gaps above and below the Delaware Gap.

I have not yet spoken of the scenery of this most lovely and romantic region. The Kittatinny House is situated on the first plateau of the mountain, and some distance within the Gap. One hundred and sixty feet below rolls the Delaware, a shallow, placid stream, the bed of which is now dry in many places. On the other side rise the Jersey Mountains, to the height of 1,600 feet. North, and obstructing the view of the Gap, is Blockhead Mountain. Round the east end of this sweeps the river in a graceful curve. Back of the hotel rises the Kittatinny Mountain. Ascending to the third plateau we reach Lake Lenape, a pretty woodland lake, embosomed in trees. Still higher, we cross a mountain torrent, which brawls and glitters and leaps from crag to crag until it descends to the hotel, where, after supplying the water needed, it mingles into the Delaware. The Kittatinny Mountain presents many scenes of natural beauty. The first plateau, where the hotel now stands, was once a favorite feeding place for the wild deer. On this plateau stood the first dwelling ever erected in the Water Gap. Monsieur DUTOT, an enthusiastic Frenchman, delighted with the romantic scenery, built him a house here. He also purchased a large quantity of property in the neighborhood, and laid out the site of a town and a market square. The market square remains, but the town is wanting. Up the mountain, from Cooper's Ledge and Table Rock, magnificent views of the Gap are obtained.

The little stream of which I have spoken here forms some miniature cascades and baths, so regular in form that it is difficult to believe they are natural formations. Further on is Lover's Leap, the scene of a wild Indian legend. On the Jersey Mountains, over the river, is a very remarkable lake, the water of which is cold as ice and singularly pure. The source from which it is fed has never been discovered. North of the lake is an Indian burying ground. From the graves many curiosities have been taken, including arrow and spear heads of flint, pipes, axheads, &c. They now form a small museum at the Kittatinny House. Of the hotel itself I may say that it is comfortable, old-fashioned and home-like—a place where all appear to do pretty much as they like. It is now nearly full.

Leaving the Water Gap, we proceed by the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad to Scranton. Passing Stroudsburg and Spragueville, we commence the ascent of the Pocono Mountain, having an upward grade of sixty-five feet to the mile, and shortly reach Henryville. From this point, and for many miles beyond, the view is magnificent. We appear to be traveling among the clouds, while for miles and miles below us, the country lies spread out like a map. Looking back we obtain another view of the Water Gap, twenty-three miles behind and one thousand one hundred feet below us. The station on the top of the mountain has been named Tobyhanna, and after passing it, we commence to descend through wild and rugged forest scenery until we reach Scranton, a town of 12 000 inhabitants, and the centre of the coal regions, a description of which I defer for another letter.

C. W.

DEATH OF JUDGE KECKLEY.—This well known and very respectable colored citizen died last night at his residence upon Court-street extended. Judge KECKLEY was one of the most prominent caterers in St. Louis for fifteen years before the war. He was a firm and enthusiastic patriot and was himself in the battle of Wilson's Creek, and had a son killed there. His wife, Mrs. KECKLEY, was dressmaker to Mrs. LINCOLN, who wrote a gossipy narrative of her acquaintance with the President's family, from which we published several extracts some time since. Judge KECKLEY was a hard working and an industrious citizen and highly esteemed by all who knew him. His remains will be buried this afternoon at two o'clock. The funeral will doubtless be largely attended.—*Memphis Post, July 7.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Contracts Awarded.

Yesterday afternoon the Street Commissioner opened proposals and awarded contracts for the following jobs:

For flagging the sidewalks in Fiftieth-street, between Second and Third avenues, the contract was awarded to J. MAHONEY, at $414; time ten days. For the same in Forty-first-street, between Eighth and Eleventh avenues; awarded to J. D. MOORE, at $3,952 59; time sixty days. Same in Eleventh-avenue, between Fortieth and Fifty-ninth streets; awarded to the same, at $3,470 96; time three months. Same in Fifty-seventh-street between First and Second avenues; 8 feet wide. In this case there were two bids, J. F. KEYES and M. GAVIN, each offered to do the work for $456 68; time, five days. Same in Second-avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, contract awarded to J. MAHONEY, at $533 40; time, ten days. Same in Thirty-first-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, awarded to J. F. KEYES, at $306; time, fifty days. Same in Greenwich-street, between Battery-place and Morris-street, Messrs. J. MAHONEY and J. F. KEYES, each bid $339; time, five days. For setting and resetting curb-stone on the north side of Morton-street, from West to Washington street, and flagging the sidewalks of the same; also flagging the sidewalks of Morton-street, between Bleecker and Bedford streets; awarded to J. MAHONEY at $929; time, fifteen days. Regulating, grading and setting gutter-stones in Fifty-eighth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and flagging sidewalk thereof with Fisk's concrete pavement; awarded to JOHN F. BRODERICK at $425 50; time, thirty days. Setting curb and gutter-stones in Fifty-sixth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues; awarded to PATRICK FARLEY at $3,517 50; time, two months. For flagging four feet wide and setting curb and gutter stones on Tenth-avenue, between Fifty-second and Sixty-second streets; awarded to J. D. MOORE, at $1,642 70; time ninety days. For flagging sidewalks in Fiftieth-street, between Second and Third avenues; awarded to J. MAHONEY, at $414; time ten days. Regulating and grading Fifty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues; awarded to MICHAEL DUFFY, at $3,340; time four months. Regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stones in One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, between Second-avenue and Harlem River, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks thereof; awarded to DANIEL TONE, at $4,208 08; time four months. Regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stones in Sixty-ninth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks thereof; awarded to DAVID BABCOCK, at $10,944; time ten months.

Meeting of Master Masons.

A meeting of the Society of Master Masons took place yesterday at the Mechanics' Exchange, No. 51 Liberty-street. The Committee appointed to wait on owners of unfinished buildings presented a report according to the custom of past meetings. Two more owners expressed their willingness to grant an extension of the contract for completing their buildings, and a third, whose orders had been very large, would probably do so.

It was asked whether those master masons of the Society who had been forced to employ men at eight hours a day by the necessity of fulfilling their contracts, would continue doing so, but no satisfactory reply was given.

One employer stated that he procured all the men he needed to work ten hours a day by advertising, and others reported that they were also engaging men on the old terms. It was necessary, however, to remain with the men during working hours to protect them from the violence of the strikers.

A determination was expressed by the Society to hold out against the demands of the journeymen, with a strong probability that the latter would soon be compelled by necessity to return to work at the old wages and hours.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

INTERNAL REVENUE SEIZURE.—On Thursday Special Agent WHEATON and Deputy Collector ORTON, of the Sixth District, seized the barge *Independence*, having a still on board capable of producing two or three barrels of spirits per day; three fermenting cisters, of a capacity of 1,800 gallons; one cistern containing molasses mash, in a good state of fermentation; three empty molasses barrels, recently emptied, one barrel full of molasses, and all the apparatus for carrying on the distilling business.

CORONERS' CASES.—The body of an unknown man, supposed to be that of a night watchman, was found floating in the East River, near Pier No. 35. Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest, and ordered the remains to be removed to the Morgue for identification.... The infant child of Mrs. MARY MCCULLOUGH, at No. 125 Prince-street, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. Coroner KEENAN held an inquest.

CENTRAL PARK TO-DAY.—The Park Commissioners announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music on the Mall at the Park this day, commencing at 4 P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.	
Proem March.	
1. Overture to Pretender	Kneken
2. Cavatina, from "Don Sebastian"	Donizetti
3. The Guards' Waltz	Godfrey
PART II.	
4. Turner Fest March	Hamm
5. Reminiscences of Meyerbeer	Meyerbeer
6. Galop, "Will you Dance"	Dodworth
7. Song, "I Ask you Pretty Birds"	Guimbert
PART III.	
8. Quadrille, from "La Vie Parisienne"	Offenbach
9. Overture, "Das Wunderwasser"	Flotow
10. Waltz, "Uber Land and Meer"	Gung'l
11. March, "Aurora"	Weingarten
Finale, "National Medley."	

ROBBED BY A WOMAN.—GEORGE BUNCE, a stranger in the City, met ANN KEYSER in Pearl-street on Thursday afternoon, and accompanied her home. Soon after leaving ANN he discovered the loss of $55 in cash and caused her arrest by Detective WOOLDRIDGE of the Sixth Precinct. When arraigned before Justice DOWLING the accused was committed for trial and BUNCE sent to the House of Detention.

THE MCDONALD SWINDLING CASE.—Justice DOWLING held an examination yesterday in the case of PATRICK MCDONALD, the ticket agent, accused of having swindled JOHN MURRAY out of $440. The case was concluded by the prisoner being required to furnish bail in the sum of $5,000 to answer at the General Sessions. This decision resulted in the complainant and his friends being sent to the House of Detention while their despoiler was set at liberty.

ACCIDENTS.—PETER HAGGEN, aged 38, a German, residing in Eighth-street, near Avenue D, while putting up a fire-escape on house No. 324 East Twentieth-street, fell from the third story into the yard, sustaining fatal injuries.... WM. F. SIMMS, while painting a fourth story window of the St. Nicholas Hotel, fell to the sidewalk and broke his arm. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

EXPLOSION IN A RECTIFYING ESTABLISHMENT.—Yesterday afternoon the rectifying establishment of W. H. GROW, R. L. GOODWIN & Co., in Sackett-street, was the scene of an explosion which, fortunately, did not result in any loss of life, so far as is known. The establishment is located at the corner of Sackett and Van Brunt streets, and a new tank of four-inch wood, six feet high and eight feet in diameter, was put to use for the first time yesterday. In a few minutes after it was started it burst with a fearful report, carrying away fifty feet of the side of the building, and large portions of the roof and flooring, leaving the street in the neighborhood covered with the *debris*. A workman named DWIGHT WOLF, residing at No. 35 Cheever-place, had his skull fractured, and was taken to the Long Island College Hospital. Messrs. GROW, the engineer, and CARNEY sustained slight injuries, which were attended to at a neighboring drug store. The great wonder is that persons passing on the street escaped injury.

NEW-JERSEY.

BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson County, was held yesterday at the Court-house. Fourteen members were present. The contract for building an addition the Court-house has been awarded to J. GAFFNEY, for $5,000. The Committee on Bridges, recommended that $6,000 be paid to the Messrs. POST, for the erection of the iron bridge accross the New-Jersey Railroad Cut at Summit-street, between Bergen and Hudson City.

A BURGLAR FRUSTRATED.—About 11:30 o'clock on the night of Thursday, Judge GRIFFITH was awakened by a noise outside his house, corner of Grand and Warren streets, Jersey City. On looking out the window he saw a villainous looking man trying to climb over the fence. On being asked what he wanted there, the man instead of replying immediately ran off. A few moments afterward the Judge went down to the fence and there found a large carving-knife which the man had dropped in his hasty retreat.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—Some three years ago, the wife of a Mr. KLEM, residing at Erie, Pennsylvania, left her home, leaving no traces as to her whereabouts. Since then the husband had been diligently looking for her, but could get no information as to where she stopped until a few days since, when he found her at Guttenberg, living with a man named WEBER. KLEM immediately gave information to Judge WHITE, of Hoboken, who had WEBER and his paramour arrested, and bound over to appear before the Court to answer a charge of adultery.

SUPPOSED MURDER.—Some time since a Miss EDNA JOHNSON was found drowned at Plane No. 10, Morris Canal, Newark. Since then testimony has been given to the effect that she had come by her death under suspicious circumstances. Yesterday the body was exhumed and on examination showed several marks on her body. A man named GOULD is implicated in her murder.

LARCENIES.—PETER WALLACE and THOMAS NUGENT were taken into custody, yesterday, on a charge of having stolen four pieces of muslin from the store of Mr. HENDRY, No. 54 Newark-avenue, Jersey City. The property was valued at $30 76.... PAT CALLAHAN was arrested by Detective MCWILLIAMS for the larceny of a quantity of hosiery from the steamboat *J. J. Austin*.

ARREST FOR HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—WILLIAM MULKAY, residing at No. 20 Boudinot-street, Newark, was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of having, on the night of the 4th inst., knocked down and robbed in the park Mr. MICHAEL MULLEN, an undertaker. Two others, with him at the time, have not yet been arrested. He was locked up for trial.

ASSAULTS.—Dr. BERGER, of Hudson City, applied yesterday to a Mrs. ALSING, of Hoboken, for $4, money due to him by her husband. She refused to pay in the absence of Mr. ALSING, and for so refusing he assaulted her most violently. He was committed for trial.... EDW. HEFFERMAN was also committed for trial for having beaten, in a frightful manner, a Mrs. CATHARINE DOYLE, of Hoboken.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner WHITE, of Hoboken, held an inquest last evening on the body of CARSTON HEIM, found dead yesterday morning, in bed, at his residence corner of Third and Court streets. The jury found that deceased came by his death from natural causes.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Benedict.

Previous to his leaving for Europe, Judge BENEDICT rendered the following decisions:

IN BANKRUPTCY—POWER OF THE BANKRUPT LAW.

In the Matter of Francis A. Hirsch, a Bankrupt.—This is a motion for an attachment against George Kretz and Titus Eldridge, his attorney, for a contempt in disregarding an order of this Court made in the above-mentioned bankrupt proceedings. The facts are as follows: The petition of the bankrupt was filed in the Eastern District of New-York on the 22d day of May, and upon the same day the petitioner was declared a bankrupt. The proceedings in bankruptcy thereupon proceeded and are now pending, the bankrupt not having as yet received his discharge, and no assignee having as yet been appointed. Prior to any of these proceedings, and prior to the passage of the Bankrupt act, George Kretz and a Dupont Davis had commenced an action against the bankrupt in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, and obtained an attachment against his property, by virtue of which a certain amount of money in the Bank of America, in the City of New-York, had been attached. A motion was thereupon made in behalf of the bankrupt, in the State Court, to set aside the attachment, which motion at the time of the commencement of the bankrupt's proceedings was pending before the general term of the Supreme Court, in the City of New-York, upon an appeal taken by the bankrupt from an order denying the motion to set aside the attachment. The bankrupt thereupon appealed to this Court for an injunction to restrain further proceedings in the action in the State Court and obtain an order directing the plaintiffs in that action to show cause before this Court why all proceedings on the part of said creditors to enforce the payment of their said claim, either by proceedings in the action aforesaid or otherwise, should not be stayed to await the determination of this Court in bankruptcy on the question of the discharge of said bankrupt, and that meanwhile all proceedings of said plaintiffs to enforce the payment of their claim be stayed. Before the return day of this order it happened that the appeal was called in its order upon the calendar of the State Court, and was then dismissed by the plaintiffs' attorneys after notice of the stay granted by this Court. A motion is now made for the issue of an attachment against the creditors and their attorneys for a contempt of this Court in violating the stay.

BENEDICT, J.—The difficulties surrounding this proceeding, which were suggested to counsel upon the original application, and which impelled me to issue an order to show cause with a stay meanwhile, instead of a peremptory injunction, have not been removed by the argument which has been had. There is certainly difficulty in holding that any provision of the Bankrupt act confers upon this Court the power to issue an injunction which shall run into all the States in the Union, and be effective to stay proceedings which may be pending against the bankrupt in any Court of any State. According to the theory of the judiciary acts, the jurisdiction of the District Courts is limited to these respective districts. According to the theory of the various laws relating to the Federal judiciary, the jurisdiction of the District Courts is limited to their respective districts. The jurisdiction conferred upon these Courts by the Bankrupt act is indeed an extended one, for the proper exercise of which it would seem necessary in certain cases that the orders of the Bankrupt Court should run throughout the United States. But it is certainly difficult to affirm that this extended power has been conferred by any of the provisions in the bankrupt law. If, however, it can be held that this power is necessary to the exercise of the jurisdiction expressly conferred and therefore to be implied, and that when the bankrupt has surrendered all his property to a district court before which alone his proceedings in bankruptcy can be considered to be pending, he has the right to look to that court for the protection against suits pending, the adjudication upon his petition which the act expressly declares that he shall have and which is not easy to see that any other court can grant, and that every creditor of the bankrupt, wherever he may be, is a party to the proceedings under the petition and therefore subject to the orders of that court whether served in or out of the judicial district in which the petition was filed. Still another difficulty arises in regard to the method of enforcing obedience to such orders by parties residing and being out of the judicial district which is the present case. If an attachment be issued to whom shall it be directed? I find no authority conferred upon this Court, to issue process to the Marshal of any other district directing him to arrest those persons and bring them before this Court. In criminal cases the practice in regard to delinquents out of the district is regulated by the 33d section of the Judiciary act, (Stat., p. 91,) where it is provided that, for any crime or offence against the United States, the offender may be arrested wherever he may be found; and, if such arrest is within a district other than that in which the offence is to be tried, the Judge of the District, where the delinquent is arrested, issues his warrant to the Marshal of his district directing the removal of the delinquent to the district where the trial is to be had; and it might be that upon attachment for contempt being ordered, the proceedings could be considered as thenceforth a criminal proceeding, and so the offender brought before the Judge of the district where the arrest may be made, and then transfered to this Court under the provisions of the Judiciary act. But if not then, I do not see how this Court can do more than issue its writ to the Marshal of the district to be executed only within this district. Such a proceeding, however, in this as in most cases would be entirely futile and unavailing as a means of enforcing the orders of the Court, for the offenders do not reside in the district, and there is no evidence that they can ever be found therein. These difficulties I am not, however, required to solve in the present case by means of the facts shown upon the return of the order to show cause, for it appears that prior to the commencement of the action in the State Court, the bankrupt had, by a general assignment, transferred all his property to an assignee for the benefit of his creditors. The money in the Bank of America would therefore pass to this assignee, if not bound by the attachment which was subsequently issued upon the commencement of the action in the State Court, and would in no event pass to the assignee in bankruptcy when appointed. The action of the State Court, moreover, as it now appears, had proceeded to judgment before the passage of the Bankrupt act, and the many attachments in the bank had been paid to the Sheriff and by him paid to the plaintiff upon the judgment and execution issued thereon, so that at the time of the commencement of the bankrupt proceedings the only proceeding pending in the State Court was an appeal taken by the bankrupt from an order denying a motion to set aside the attachment, and this appeal, if successful, would in no way affect the judgment which has been received in the action, nor would it retake from the plaintiffs the money received from the bank, nor would it give the assignee in bankruptcy any right which he would not otherwise possess. It therefore seems clear that no action of the plaintiff in regard to this appeal would tend to enforce any demand against the bankrupt, nor deprive the assignee in bankruptcy of any property or right; where, therefore, the appeal being called upon the calendar for argument, the plaintiffs dismissed it for want of prosecution, the counsel for the bankrupt being present, and not desiring to proceed, they cannot be said to have disobeyed the order of this Court, which forbade all proceedings to enforce their said claim. The motion must therefore be denied.

IN ADMIRALTY—COLLISION—INSUFFICIENCY OF LIBEL—LIBEL DISMISSED—COSTS WITHHELD.

George M. Wheeler vs. The Steam Ferry-boat Warren, &c.—BENEDICT, J.—The libel in this case is filed to recover the sum of $250, being the damages alleged to have been sustained by the steamer *Utah* in two collisions with the ferry-boat *Warren*. It is meagre in its details, and fails entirely to convey any idea of the manner in which either collision took place. It sets forth none of the movements of either vessel on either occasion—makes no allusion to the causes of either accident, and fails to state the nature or amount of injury sustained on each occasion. The only fact tending to describe either accident which is stated, is that the *Utah* was on each occasion leaving her pier in the East River. This fact is contradicted by the only witness called by the libelant, who states that the first collision was in the morning when the *Utah* was coming in, and the second in the afternoon when she was leaving her pier. This witness as to the first collision, says it was of little account, and the pilot and deck-hand of the ferry-boat testify that they never knew of any such occurrence. As to the second collision, the witness here is more particular, but, as I cannot believe he describes it with inaccuracy, it seems to me to be highly improbable that any such accident as this witness describes could have occurred. This single witness, called by the libelant, is positively contradicted by two witnesses from the ferry-boat, who, while they admit that the ferry-boat touched the *Utah* one day, as she went out, deny in toto the story of the libelant's witness, and aver that the slight accident that did occur was caused by the backing of the *Utah*, and after the ferry-boat had fairly entered her slip and had dropped her pin. Furthermore, while the libel is filed to recover $250 as the amount of damage sustained, it is shown that at the time the damages were stated to be only $31, and a bill for that amount was rendered. In such a state of the pleadings and proofs no decree can be rendered in favor of the libelants. The libel must therefore be dismissed. I withhold costs, however, for the reason that a libel so entirely insufficient upon its face, according to well-established decisions, should have been excepted to and thus dismissed.

L. B. Bunnell for libelants; Beebe, Dean & Donohue for claimants.

COLLISION—LIABILITY OF TUGS.

Benjamin McCartney vs. The Steamship Nebraska—William Heisentuttle vs. The Same.—BENEDICT, J.—These two actions, which were tried together, are brought by the owners of the canal-boat *Sarah Ball*, and the owner of certain cargo on board that boat, to recover the damages sustained by the respective libelants in a collision which occurred at Pier No. 39 in this harbor, on the 20th day of November, 1867. There is little or no dispute as to the facts, which are as follows: The canal-boat lay at the end of Pier No. 39 inside of a schooner being there engaged in delivering her cargo of coal. The place was a proper place for her to lie; she was properly moored, and the evidence fails to show any fault on her part conducing to the accident which ensued. The steamer was was bound to Pier No. 37 in tow of a tug upon a hauser. When she was turning in the river, and as she was passing the pier at which the canal boat and schooner lay, the tide being flood, an order was given by the pilot of the steamer to the tug which had stopped her engine for a short time, to go ahead. Thereupon the tug started up and by her action hauled the bow of the steamer somewhat into the river, thereby causing the steamer's stern to swing in shore, and thereby the steamer's starboard quarter as she passed came down upon the schooner with force enough to crush the canal-boat inside. The only question discussed by the claimant was, whether the tug should not be the party held liable inasmuch as her action caused the steamer to swing in upon the vessels at the pier. But the evidence fails to show that the tug disobeyed any order given by the persons in charge of the steamer under whose direction she was. While it does appear that as the steamer was handled she would, without the action of the tug, have touched the schooner, although it may be that she would in that case, done no damage, it was the duty of the steamer having full control of herself and of the tug, to come into her pier No. 37, in such a way as to avoid touching the vessels at Pier No. 39. The evidence fails to show any excuse for not doing so, and it is evident that the master of the steamer did not consider the action of the tug to have been such as to excuse the steamer from the fact which he himself states that after the accident occurred he went round to the schooner, inquired as to the damage done to her, and sent a man to repair it. This fact, together with the further circumstances that the answer does not allude to any fault or action of the tug as a cause of the collision, are decisive of the case. The decree must be for libelants, with an order of reference to ascertain the amount.

Benedict & Benedict for libelants; O. N. Nash & Gray for claimants.

COURT OF APPEALS.

RIGHTS OF STOCKHOLDERS—SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD RING—IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Court of Appeals, at the last June term, rendered one of the most important decisions ever pronounced by that tribunal, as the case involved the question so important in these days, of the powers of directors and trustees of a corporation in dealing with the corporate funds, capital and franchises for their own benefit. It is well known that an action was brought some years ago by one William Colman and others against the Second Avenue Railroad Company of this City, to recover the nice little sum of $200,000 and interest. It seems that in 1852 the City Corporation granted to Denton Pearsall and eight others a license to lay and operate a railroad on the route now occupied by this Company. These grantees became, with others, almost immediately afterward incorporated under the general act as the Second-avenue Railroad Company. All the nine grantees became directors from the very first; and they, or in one or two instances their assignees, continued to be directors, and constituted a majority of the Board until March, 1856, when six of them were compelled to resign under a threat by an agent of the Railroad Board of Commissioners sent down from Albany to inquire into the affairs of the Company, that he would report the road to the Commissioners for fraudulent management of its affairs.

The grantees at first endeavored to build and operate the road at their own expense and for their own profit, but finding this impossible, books of subscriptions were opened, and outside parties were brought in as stockholders. In November, 1855, a formal transfer of the grant from the corporation was made by the grantees to the Company, and a resolution passed by the Board of Directors, the grantees being in a majority, to pay themselves (the grantees) two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) as the price of transfer in bonds of the Company, having ten years to run with interest. Three days afterward the Board unanimously rescinded this resolution.

In March, 1856, the Board (the grantees being in a majority) passed another resolution in the same words with the November resolution to pay the grantees $200,000, with interest, in the bonds of the Company, with a preamble in substance that by the repeal of the previous November resolution they did not intend to waive their claim to this sum, and declaring that they had a good and valid claim against the Company for the same. Four days afterward this resolution was also rescinded.

In the transfer of the grant to the Company, $200,000 was named as the consideration. On the 9th December, 1861, Coleman, representing all but one of the original grantees, brought this action against the Company to recover the said sum of $200,000, with interest. The defendants insisted that the franchise or license became vested in them by operation of law, from the moment of their incorporation, without any transfer from the grantees, and that the transfer itself was merely formal and unnecessary; that the City Corporation had no power to grant such a franchise in the public streets, and that the confirmation of the grant by an act of the Legislature, in 1854, confirmed it in the Company which had built the road, and not in the grantees; that the directors were disqualified by their office from dealing with the funds and property of the Company for their own benefit; that the whole attempt was a fraud on innocent stockholders, and that, in any aspect of the case, the action was outlawed. These were, in substance; the defences. The case was referred to a referee, who had formerly been a Judge of the Supreme Court, before whom it was tried, and who decided in favor of the plaintiffs, and they accordingly entered a judgment against the Company for $246,791 93. The defendants appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court, Judges Ingraham, Sutherland and Leonard, who unanimously reversed the decision of the referee and ordered a new trial. From this decision the plaintiff, in his turn, appealed to the Court of Appeals, and that Court in June last affirmed the decision of the General Term and gave judgment absolute for the Company.

For the plaintiff, Judge Edmonds and John H. Reynolds; for the Company, Judge Slosson, Judge Allen and Waldo Hutchings.

The following opinion was delivered in the Court of Appeals by Judge GROVER:

William Coleman et al., appellant, vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company, respondent—GROVER J.—It appears from the order reversing the judgment, and ordering a new trial made by the General Term of the Supreme Court, that it was made both upon questions of fact and law. The Code, section 268, makes it the duty of this Court, under the appeal therefrom, to determine whether it was correctly made upon either ground. In 1852, when the grant was made to the plaintiffs and their assignors, the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York had no power to make the grant in question. Milhau vs. Sharp, 27 N. Y. 611, and cases cited. The grant or license was therefore void, and of no value. The railroad was constructed not by the grantees, but by the Corporation, (defendant.) Section 3 of the act relative to the construction of railroads in cities, laws of 1864, p. 324, makes valid such grants only in favor of such parties and their assigns as have constructed the road in whole or part, and such parties only and their assigns are authorized to continue the use of the road upon the route specified in the grant. The plaintiffs and their assignors not having constructed any part of the railroad, it is difficult to see how this legislative confirmation of the grant could inure to their benefit. The grant not having been made to the corporation by which the road had been constructed, the confirmation would not inure to its benefit, unless they had become the assignees of the City grantees prior to the passage of the act. From the evidence it would appear that this was probably the case; but this question is not necessarily involved in the decision of this case, and I shall not examine or determine it. The question in the case is simply whether the plaintiffs are entitled to recover of the defendants the $200,000 and the interest thereon, for which the Referee gave judgment in their favor. We commence this inquiry with the fact appearing that at the time the defendant was incorporated and commenced the construction of the road the plaintiffs and their assignors had not any grant, license or franchise of any validity or value. The defendant was incorporated for the express purpose of constructing and operating this road upon the route specified in the grant by the City upon the terms and according to the conditions required by the City upon making the grant, and to which the grantees agreed and with which they are bound to comply. The grantees all became incorporators, and a majority of the directors at the incorporation of the Company were grantees, and these constituted such majority until 1856. The grant from the City was at the time undoubtedly considered valid. Money was necessary to construct and equip the road, and for this purpose subscription for stock was made by the grantees and others. That others should subscribe for stock in a company formed to construct and operate this road with a belief that the grantees, as individuals, had the sole right to do either, and that they could exclude the Company from all use of the road except upon terms thereafter to be prescribed by them, is possible, but hardly supposable. That the grantees, directors, acting as directors, and composing a majority of the Board, could not make a bargain with themselves, as individuals, binding upon the Company to purchase their grant upon the terms fixed by them as directors, is a point already determined by this Court in Butts vs. Ward, September Term, 1867. If they could not as directors make such a contract obligatory upon the Company, they could not by their acts as a board bind the Company to pay them any specified sum for their grant. If right in this it follows that the Supreme Court were right in reversing the judgment of the Referee, for that judgment can only be sustained upon the ground that this majority of directors being grantees, had bound the Company to them and their associate grantees to pay $200,000 as the purchase price of their grant. I also think that the statute of limitations was a bar to the plaintiffs' action. The grantees made a conveyance of the grant to the Company more than six years before the commencement of this action. That conveyance was by an instrument under seal, and it is claimed by the counsel for the plaintiffs that this brings the case within the limitation of twenty years, the time prescribed for the commencement of actions upon sealed instruments. But the action is not upon this instrument. That contains no covenant on the part of the Company to pay the plaintiffs or their assignees anything. The action is upon the promise of the Company, express or implied, to pay in consideration of the conveyance. This clearly falls within the six-year limitation. It is also claimed that the resolution passed by the Board within six years before the commencement of the suit, acknowledging a debt to the plaintiffs and their assignees of two hundred thousand dollars, for the grant takes the case out of the statute. The answer to this is that a majority of the Board passing the resolution were grantees, and that if they could not as directors buy the grant of themselves for the Company they cannot create, revive or continue a debt against the Company to themselves by passing resolutions as directors. Again, it is claimed that if the Company, repudiate the acts of the directors in purchasing the grant of themselves for the Company they must restore the grant. The answer to this is that the plaintiffs have not asked for any such judgment. Their claim to recover was based entirely upon the validity of the acts of the grantees as directors, and the judgment of the referee was based upon that only. These acts being invalid, that judgment was rightly reversed, and the order appealed from must be affirmed with costs, and judgment final given against the plaintiffs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 10.

Before Judge Sutherland.

THE RIGHT OF A FATHER TO IMPRISON HIS DAUGHTER IN A REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

The People of the State of New-York in the Matter of the Proceeding by Habeas Corpus in Behalf of Mary Ann Smith.—The particulars of this case, heretofore published in the TIMES, are somewhat peculiar, and withal interesting—so much so that we will briefly recapitulate. Mary Ann Smith is a motherless girl, aged now about 16 years. At the instance of her father she was some time ago placed in the custody of the "Sisters" at the House of the Good Shepherd, a reformatory institution, located on the upper part of this island.

For some months prior to her arrest and incarceration in the above-named institution, she was living in a quiet way, with a most respectable family, in the City of Newark, N. J. Her father is a Roman Catholic. What her mother was prior to her death does not appear. A short time ago, and while in the family at Newark, Mary Ann became strongly impressed with the idea that the Roman Catholic is not the true faith. She, therefore, abandoned it and joined a Methodist Church. Affidavits made by her friends show that for months prior to her admission to the Methodist Church her conduct was most exemplary, and that her character was as good as that of any in the Church.

On the other hand her father—who seems by the way in which he swears, to have more sympathy for Satan than he has affection for his daughter—insists that she is disposed to be a bad girl. That she has become so headstrong and wayward that he has no longer any control over her. That his only motive in causing her incarceration in the institution known as the House of the Good Shepherd, was to restrain her from the bad ways into which she had fallen while among the Methodists. That it was his most earnest and heartfelt wish that his daughter, Mary Ann, should grow up to be an accomplished and educated lady, and a useful and respected member of society. He was sure she could not become such however, so long as she was allowed to go unrestrained by the family with whom she lived. She had, he said, left the true church. She had joined the Methodists. Besides this the father said his daughter had been guilty of most unbecoming acts with young men. For these reasons he sought to have her imprisoned in the House of the Good Shepherd. During the investigation it transpired that this House of the Good Shepherd is a very peculiar institution. There is first a department which may be termed the voluntary department. Girls and young ladies go there of their own choice, or are sent thither by their parents or guardians for the purpose of obtaining a good education. In other words it is a convent so far as the training of youthful females is concerned, and none of the other sex are taken into the institution. In another department young females are taken, as it were, on probation, but in the third class they are taken in as if it were a place of punishment—this is termed the reformatory department. The idea is to punish young women, and at the same time reform them if possible. What are the rules, regulations, penances, punishments, &c., as practiced in the third department of the House of the Good Shepherd upon the young lady inmates thereof, did not transpire upon the hearing before the Court.

After a full investigation of the case and after argument by counsel, Judge SUTHERLAND to-day made the following decision: This is a very embarrassing case, and is not free from doubts, but upon the whole I think the writ must be dismissed, and the prisoner, Mary Ann Smith, remanded to the custody of the House of the Good Shepherd.

The girl was thereupon taken out of court, evidently in a very distressed state of mind. It is not probable that a case of this nature will be allowed to rest where it is.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

Before Justice Gilbert.

THE STEINWAY CHILDREN CASE.

The case of Mrs. Oakes vs. Wm. Steinway came up again yesterday by adjournment. Mrs. Zeigler, sister of Mrs. Steinway, and Jacob Zeigler, her husband, were called to the stand, and testified that the last time they saw the three children of Henry Steinway they were in good health. After argument by Mr. Van Cott for the defence and Mr. Piper for the plaintiff, the Judge took the papers, promising to give his decision next Monday.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 10.

Before Judge Garvin.

THE STRONG DIVORCE CASE—DECREE OF DIVORCE GRANTED.

Peter R. Strong vs. Mary E. Strong.—This was an action for divorce brought by plaintiff against defendant on the ground of adultry. The trial before a jury which took place in 1866, having resulted in a disagreement of the jury, the case was sent to Referee—Henry Nicoll, Esq.—to take testimony and report to the Court. The report of the Referee, which was in favor of the plaintiff, was to-day confirmed by the Court and a decree of divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* was granted.

Cram and Robinson for plaintiff; E. P. Gerry and John McKeon for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

An entirely new calendar will be made for this Court for the October term.

Lawyers must file notes of issue before Aug. 1, giving the present numbers of all cases now on the calendar not settled or discontinued.

All cases not so noticed will be considered settled or discontinued, and will not appear upon the calendar.

All cases will be put on the new calendar according to their dates of issue.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 10.

By Judge Sutherland.

Strener et al. vs. Switzer et al.; order granted.

The People of the State of New-York in the matter of the proceeding by *habeas corpus* in behalf of Mary Ann Smith; the writ is dismissed and the prisoner is remanded to custody.

By Judge Cardozo.

Burke vs. Bush et al.; motion denied.

Winter vs. Larsem et al.; attachment to issue; bail in $250.

The Same vs. Anderson et al.; attachment to issue; bail in $250.

Schulz et al. vs. Baltzer et al.; motion denied.

The Citizens' Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Association vs. Emanuel Stultz et al.; motion granted on payment of costs, &c.

Doncet vs. Stimberger; motion granted.

Alexander vs. Ree; attachment to issue; bail in $250.

Palmer vs. Helak et al.; order granted without prejudice, &c.

Bates vs. Van Benschoten et al.; order granted.

Farrell vs. Kelly; motion granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

At the opening of this Court yesterday morning sentences were pronounced against prisoners convicted on previous days of the term, as follows:

SENTENCES.

Wm. King, for an attempt at grand larceny; State Prison two years and six months.

Jacob Fuerth, for petty larceny; Penitentiary six months.

Robert A. Green, a little boy, for grand larceny; House of Refuge.

Frederick Kamps, for an assault with a knife upon Officer Mooney; State Prison three years.

NEW CASES.

Two boys, named Frank Farrell and James D. Cook, were tried for burglary in the second degree, in having entered the dwelling of Mr. Henry Bergh, No. 172 Fifth-avenue, on the night of the 22d ult. The jury convicted them, and in view of their very bad character they were sentenced to State Prison for five years.

Bridget Murray, a mere child, pleaded guilty of having set fire to a bed in the house No. 98 West Houston-street, belonging to her mistress, and out of revenge for a sudden discharge from that lady's service. She was sent to the House of Refuge.

Richard King and William Thompson were tried for assaulting a lady on the street with an intent to pick her pocket. The proof against the prisoners was insufficient, and under the direction of the Court the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal.

William Gray pleaded guilty of stealing a lot of clothing to the value of $48 from Henry Jacobs, No. 53 Greenwich-street, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for the term of six months.

Augustus Livinsonn pleaded guilty of forging an order in the name of Edward Hamman, director of the Stadt Theatre, on several merchants for books, music, &c. The Court sentenced him to the Penitentiary for the term of two years.

Daniel Bradley pleaded guilty of an attempt to commit burglary in the third degree at the store of William A. Herring, No. 248 East Fiftieth-street, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

John Weber pleaded guilty of stealing a pocket-book from Mr. Joseph Williams, of No. 232 West Nineteenth-street, and was sentenced to State Prison for three years.

Charles Brown, a lad, was tried and acquitted on a charge of stealing a horse and wagon which was found in his possession, and which Isaac Friedberg claimed as his property.

The Court then adjourned for the term.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 10, 1868.

$45,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67	108¾	100	Union Nav. Co. bet. call	28⅝
6,000	5-20s ex C., '68	108⅞	100	do....2d call	28⅝
50,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C. b3	107⅝	100	do....2d call	28⅝
46,000	do	107⅞	100	Mar. Prf. bet. call	9
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x-c.	71	20	Amer. Ex.	46
6,000	do	70⅝	100	N. Y. Cen.	134⅛
5,000	do....bet. call	70⅝	200	Reading R.	96⅝
10,000	do	70½	600	do	96⅝
17,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new	69⅛	100	Clev. & P.	87¼
2,500	Vir. St. 6's. x-c.	57½	136	C. C. Cin. & Ind. R.	89⅝
29,000	N. C. St. 6s. x-c	75	100	do....2d call	89½
3,000	Mich. St. 6s, '78	95	10	M. S. & N. I.	92¼
80,000	Missouri 6s	91¼	30	Chi. & N. W. R.	79¼
18,000	do....2d call	91½	12	do	78⅞
13,000	M. 6s, H. & St. J. Issue	91	30	do	79¼
2,000	Chi. B. & Q. 8s	110	5	C. & N. W. Pf.	81⅛
2,000	Ill. Cen. Bs.	120	100	do....b30	81⅝
3,000	G. W. 2d M.	76¼	100	do	81⅛
10,000	Chi. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	94	100	do....2d call	81⅝
3,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	97	300	Ill. Cen. ....bet. call	158
5,000	O. & M. 1st M.	96	300	Cl. & Tol	102⅛
1,500	Mar. & C. 1st M.	94	100	do	103⅜
4,000	W. U. Tel. 7s, bds.	87	100	do	103⅜
3,000	Mil. & St. P., 1st M	93	200	Clev., P. & Ash. R.	99⅛
1,000	Cl. & Pitts, 4th M	77	150	Chic. & R. I.	108⅝
5	Am. Ex. Bank	121½	100	do....s10	108⅜
30	Cent. National	106	100	do	108¼
18	Bank of Republic	121½	200	do	108
25	Bk. of Commerce	125	44	do....2d call	108
200	West. U. Tel....2d call	35	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	79⅝
200	Cary Improvement	20	100	Tol., W. & W. Pf.	69
100	Quick. Min. bet. call	21	400	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	108½
100	Bost. W. P.	16	200	do....s15	108⅝
10	B. & B. Assoc'tion. bet. call	106	100	Mar & Cin. 1st. Pf.	28
			30	New-Jersey C R.	124
			53	Dubuque & S.C.	75

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	113¾	25,000	Missouri St. 6s.	91¼
26,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R., '62	109¼	6,000	do	91⅛
35,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '64	110¼	6,000	Han. & St. Jos. Con. Bds	98
500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '62	113¾	1,000	Mor. & Es. 2d.	90
65,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65	111¼	100	Canton Co.	48
1,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65, new	108⅛	100	W. U. Tel	34⅝
3,000	do	108⅛	100	N. Y. Guano bet. call	4
6,500	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67	108⅛	200	Mariposa Pr.	9
25,000	do....b3	108⅜	200	Pacific Mail	101⅝
4,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	107⅜	100	do	101½
10,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s, 2d series....s3	108⅝	100	do	101⅞
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s., x-c.	71¾	70	Adams Ex.	54
15,000	do....bet. call	71½	100	do	53⅝
1,000	Tenn. 6s, new	69⅝	200	Mer. U. Ex.	25
10,000	do....bet. call	70	400	Erie R.	70⅛
20,000	N. Car 6s....x-o	75	100	Erie R. P.	75
3,000	do	75¼	400	Reading R.	96⅝
5,000	N. Car. 6s. new	74	200	M. S. & N. I.	92⅛
1,000	Virginia 6s, new	57¼	300	do....b30	92¼
6,000	Brook. 6s. W. L.	98½	300	Chi. & N. W.	79⅜
2,000	Jersey C. W. L.	93¼	400	Chic. R. I. & P.	108⅛
4,000	Ga. St. 7s	94	300	M. & St. P. s10	67½
			27	do	67⅝
			300	do	67½
			200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	79½
			300	P. F. W. & C.	109
			25	New-Jersey C R.	124
			200	Mar. & C. 2d Pr.	10

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

300	Pacific Mail	101⅝	200	P., F. W. & C. ex-d	108⅛
200	West. U. Tel	34⅝	100	do	108⅛
1100	N. Y. Cen. R.	134⅛	300	do	108⅜
100	Erie R.	70¼	100	do	108⅝
300	do	70⅜	100	do	109
100	do....s10	70⅛	500	do	109⅛
300	Reading R.	96½	100	O. & Miss. R.	29⅝
500	do	96⅝	200	M. S. & N. I.	92⅛
400	do	96⅜	800	Chi. R. I. & P.	108⅛
200	do	96⅞	200	do	109⅛
200	Mil. & St. P.	66⅞	100	do	109
100	do	66⅞	600	Chi. & N. W.	79⅛
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	79	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	81⅛
200	Clev. & Pitts	87⅝	100	do	81⅝
500	do	87¼	100	Mariposa Pf.	9
200	do....c	87⅝			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Adams Ex.	53¾	100	Mil. & St. P.	67¼
100	Pacific Mail....s20	101⅜	100	do	67⅛
100	do	101⅝	100	do....b5	67⅝
300	N. Y. Cen.	134⅛	100	do	66⅞
100	West. U. Tel.	34⅝	100	do....b10	67⅛
200	Erie R.	70⅛	100	do	67⅛
100	do	70⅛	35	do	67
300	do....s10	70⅛	600	Clev. & Pitts....b10	87⅝
500	Reading R.	96⅝	300	do	87⅝
100	P., Ft. W. & C. ex-d	108⅛	300	Chi. R. I. & P.	108⅝
100	O. & M. R.	29⅝	300	Chi. & N. W.	79
100	do	29⅝	300	Ch. & N. W. Pf.	81⅝
100	M. S. & N. I.	92⅛	100	Atlantic Mail	28
500	do	92⅛	100	Mar. Pref.	9

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

900	Pacific Mail	102	100	N. Y. Cent.	134⅛
100	do....b15	102⅛	600	M. S. & N. I.	92⅛
100	do....s5	102	300	Cleve. & Pitts	87⅝
100	West. U. Tel.	34⅝	200	do....b5	87⅝
100	do....b10	34⅝	200	Chic. R. I. & P.	108⅝
100	do	34⅝	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	79
100	Erie R.	70⅛	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	81⅝
200	do....b3	70⅛	100	do....s60	81⅛
1200	Reading R	97	100	do....b30	81⅝
1800	do	97⅛	200	Boston W. P.	15⅛
100	Mil. & St. P.	67⅛			

FRIDAY, July 10—P. M.

The Wall-street markets are nearly free from political excitement to-day. The result of the Tammany Convention evidently disappoints most of the business men of Democratic proclivities, as it greatly surprises the friends of Gen. GRANT, who were prepared for a much stronger ticket, in opposition, than was made in SEYMOUR and BLAIR. The Public Funds have recovered a general firmness of tone, although there was some considerable realizing last night and this morning upon United States 5-20s, purchased during the Convention at low figures, and now sold at an advance of ⅛@1 ℔ cent. The old 5-20s of 1862 keep up abroad, and are firm here. The 10-40s are especially strong.

The sales of Gold show rather more firmness than yesterday, owing to the export demand for the large denominations of Gold Coin, and the extreme Specie shipping rates demanded for Foreign Bills. The various European steamers to-morrow will take out from $1,200,000 to $1,300,000 in Gold and Silver. The sales of Gold closed at 140⅞ ℔ cent.

The rates for money take a wider range than yesterday, and are now quoted by the Brokers from 3 to 5 ℔ cent., in place of 4 to 5 ℔ cent. There was a larger offering on the Public Funds to-day at 4 ℔ cent., and some of the lenders accepted 3 ℔ cent. before the close of business. On the other hand, 4 ℔ cent. was paid on Gold, in some instances, and from 4 to 5 ℔ cent. on Railway Stocks.

On the Stock Exchange the State Bonds were again firm on Tennessees, and large sales were made at 71½@¾ for the old, and 69½@70 for the new Bonds. Virginias were dull, and North Carolinas better than yesterday. On the Miscellaneous Share list, there was a further rise, early in the day, on Pacific Mail to 102@102¼ ℔ cent. The sales subsequently fell back to 100⅞@101, and then advanced again to 101⅛@101¼ ℔ cent. The Railway Share market opened firm on Erie, New-York Central and most of the Western Stocks, with a special sudden advance in Fort Wayne from 108 to 109¼ ℔ cent. At a later hour Erie fell off ⅛@¼ ℔ cent., and Rock Island was pressed on sale from 109 down to 108 ℔ cent., but the last-named Stock soon reacted to 108⅝ ℔ cent. The St. Paul Common Stock was in demand, and advanced from 66⅞ to 67⅝ ℔ cent. In the Afternoon, the general list was not very active, but prices showed much steadiness. The bearish sellers of the Railways made the most out of the story of yesterday of the successful forgery or alteration of one or two Certificates of Stock on the Fort Wayne Transfer Office. Upon this slender basis of fact, an alarm was attempted to be created about the Certificates of two or three other Companies, which we are quite sure has no other foundation.

After the late Boards adjourned the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	107⅞	107⅞	Virginia 6s	58¼	57¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113⅜	113⅝	Missouri	91⅝	91⅝
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅞	108¾	Northwest	79⅛	79
N. Y. Central	134⅛	134⅝	N. West Pref	82	81⅜
Erie	70⅜	70	Rock Island	109⅝	108⅛
Hudson	138⅝	139	Fort Wayne	108	108⅞
Reading	96⅝	97⅛	W. U. Telegraph	34⅛	34⅝
Mich. Southern	92½	92	St. Paul Pref	79⅛	79¾
Ohio and Miss.	29⅜	29½	St. Paul Com	66⅞	67⅛
Pittsburgh	87⅝	87¾	Pacific Mail	101⅜	102⅛
Toledo	104⅛	103¾	American Gold	140⅜	140⅞
Tenn 6s. new	69⅝	70	Bills on London	110⅜	110⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of the day:

6 ℔ cent. reg. 1881	113	5-20 coup., 1868	108⅝
500 & 1,000, 1881	113⅝	5 ℔ ct. coup. 1871	122
5-20 reg., 1862	109⅛	Ind. coup. 1871	122
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	113⅛	10-40 reg.	106⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	110⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	107⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	111⅛	7 3-10 2d series	108⅝
5-20 cou., 1865, new is	108⅛	7 3-10 3d series	108⅝
5-20 coup., 1867	108⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y L.	108	Indiana 5 ℔ c. war loan	95
N. Y. coup. B'y Loan	108¼	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1873	93
N. Y. 7 ℔ c. Canal, 1870	102½	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex c.	71¼
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1872	101½	Tennessee 6 ℔ c. n. bds	70
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1873	101¼	Virginia 6s., ex c	57¼
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1874	101¼	Virginia 6s. new bds	57¼
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1875	101¼	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	75¼
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1877	101¼	N. C. 6s. new bonds	74
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1878	101¼	Missouri 6s	91¼
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1874	98	California 7s	130
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1875	95	Rhode Island 6s	100
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1876	95		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	American Exchange	121
Merchants'	117	Bank of the Republic	121¼
Mechanics'	126	Metropolitan	134½
Union	118	Shoe and Leather	118
America	142	Corn Exchange	130
North River	108	Commonwealth	115
Fulton	160	Importers' & Trad's	124
Merchants' Exch'ge	110	Park	151
Leather Manuf's	175	Manuf's & Merch'ts	100
Seventh Ward	110	Central National	106
State of New-York	118	Fourth National	104¼
Commerce	124½	Ninth National	107
Ocean	105½	Oriental Bank	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95¼	Chic. & N.W. int. Bds.	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	93¾	Con. 7 ℔ cent. 1st M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	101	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	99
Erie 1st M. Ex.	105¼	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	79
Erie 7s. 2d ind., 1870	102½	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883	97	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	100
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	93	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	89	Chi. & R. I. Pac. 7s.	93⅞
Buff. N.Y. & Erie 1st '77	90	Morris & Essex 1st M.	99
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. '69-70	103	Morris & Essex 2d M.	90
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S.F. '85	103	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	101
Harlem 1st M.	105	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	101
Mich. C. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72	111⅛	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103¼
Mich. Cen. s. 1st M. 8s, '82	113⅝	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M.	110	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	90
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	96¼	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c. 1	110¼	Cleve. & P. Con. S. F.	92
Ill. Cent. 7 ℔ ct. 1870	119½	Chi. & Alton Inc.	93
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	99	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	96
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	89	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	81	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	94
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	100	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	101

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $3,015,797 96; payments, $4,639,406 01; balance, $82,834,825 67. The receipts include for Customs, $253,000; for Gold Notes, $463,000.

We direct the attention of the holders of old Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company; the Union and Logansport Railroad Company; the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad Company; the Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad Company, and the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Company, to the advertisement of the general mortgage of the Consolidated Corporation now known as the Columbus, Chicago and Indianapolis Railway Company.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,280,470. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	433	$173,339	721	$295,882	458	$182,283
Man. of Cotton	531	144,460	244	71,047	107	31,429
Man. of Silk	251	240,075	105	92,749	47	56,625
Man. of Flax	546	122,812	225	63,941	201	44,059
Miscellaneous	177	66,381	8	9,784	23	7,662
Total	1,938	$747,067	1,303	$533,403	831	$316,058
		533,403				747,067
Total entered		$1,280,470	Total marketed			$1,063,125

The Continental Insurance Company announce a number of dividends in our advertising columns.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY'S first Mortgage Gold Bonds offer special inducements to investors.

They pay seven per cent. interest in gold coin, free of Government tax, equal, at present price of gold, to over 10 per cent. in currency.

They have fifty years to run.

They give the holder the option to receive his interest either in New-York or London.

They are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

Each bond is for $1,000, or £200 sterling; and the principal, as well as the interest, is payable in gold coin.

The bonds are amply secured on two hundred miles of railroad equal in value to any line of equal length in the West, and upon more than twenty thousand acres of choice coal lands, worth, on the completion of the road, from $300 to $500 per acre.

The line passes through a district of Illinois which in population, in the amount and variety of its productions, in the extent and value of its water power and in its consequent ability to furnish a large and profitable business to a railroad, is equal to any in the State.

The Company, like the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, combines with its ordinary operation the business of mining and selling coal. More than 1,000 miles of railroad and the population of more than 40,000 square miles of territory can be supplied with fuel from this Company's mines far more readily and cheaply than from any other quarter.

This road is not under the necessity of creating a business for its own support; a present and most urgent demand exists for all the coal the Company can produce. The supply in the Company's mines awaiting the opening of the division now under construction is practically inexhaustible.

Every dollar realized from the bonds and from a large stock subscription is expended upon the property.

The enterprise is in the hands of able and experienced men who will push it rapidly to completion. Twenty-five miles are now ready for the rails and the whole division between the Northwestern and Rock Island Roads, the opening of which will give an outlet to the coal from the Company's mines, will be completed by Jan. 1, 1869.

The bonds are for sale at 95 per cent. of their par value, at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st.

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

RESOURCES.

Demand Loans	$1,301,853 26	
Bills Discounted	546,474 20	$1,848,327 46
Over drafts		8,167 76
Furniture and Fixtures		10,000 00
Premiums		229,630 59
United States Securities, deposited with Treasurer United States	$833,500 00	
United States Securities on hand	1,861,100 00	2,694,600 00
Due from National Banks		297,818 05
Due from Bankers (Baring Bros. & Co., London)		53,382 08
Cash on hand, viz.:		
Legal-tenders	$305,674 00	
National Bank Notes	54,219 00	
Compound Interest Notes	304,080 00	
Three per cent. Certificates	585,000 00	
Specie	140,574 41	
Cash Items, (exchanges,)	999,287 26	
Fractional Currency	10,974 68	2,399,809 35
Total		$7,612,335 29

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$500,000 00
Surplus		400,000 00
Profit		50,733 76
Circulation		422,625 00
Deposits:		
Banks	$4,023,095 90	
Individuals	1,909,513 58	
United States	306,367 05	6,238,976 53
Total		$7,612,335 29

GEORGE F. BAKER, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 9th day of July, 1868.

E. SCOFIELD, Notary Public.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Bleecker-st., s. s., 48 ft. e. of Perry-st., 19x81.9½	$21,500
Bleecker-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Wooster-st., 25x100	24,000
Broadway, w. s., 75.2 n. of Spring-st., 37.4x200	216,000
Broadway, w. s., 112.5 n. of Spring-st., 37.8x200	216,000
Broome-st., n. w. cor. of Allen-st., 51.5x88.5	33,000
Ludlow-st., e. s., 88.6 ft. n. of Delancey, 87 6x88	23,500
Walker-st., s. s. bet. Broadway and Church, 23x106	4,000
Wooster-st., No. 149	25,000
3d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.6	9,800
10th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 52.11x172x50x27x171.5x94.9	101,200
11th-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of University-place, 12.9x45.8	26,500
17th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 5th-av., 85.10½x1.10x4x22.x42x15x3x74x25	48,000
23d-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of 6th-av., 21x98.9	25,000
29th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 11th-av., 16.8x98.9	8,500
29th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 11th-av., 16.8x98.9	5,100
31st-st., s. s., 265 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x98.9	4,000
31st-st., s. s., 245 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x98.9	4,000
35th-st., s. s., 415 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x98.9	20,000
36th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 3d-av., 98.9x4.4x99.10x19.8	4,500
45th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 5th-av., 50x100.5	22,000
47th-st., n. s. 318.9 e. of 10th-av., 18.9x100.5	30,000
51st-st., n. s., 74 ft. e. of 6th-av., 40x100.11	16,000
53d-st., n. s., 356.3 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18.9x100	7,000
57th-st., s. s., 95 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5	11,000
58th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 7th-av., 163.5½x100.9	28,700
69th-st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.5	7,500
69th-st., n. s., 395 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.5	
70th-st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.5	
74th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 47x287.7	3,000
74th-st., n. s., 273 ft. e. of Av. A, 75x102.2	3,500
79th-st., s. s., 169 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x102.2	2,650
120th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100	1,250
Madison-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 45th-st., 25x95	11,300
3d-av., n. s., cor. 11th-st., 77.5x100	nom.
3d-av., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.6	nom.
7th-av., s. w. cor. 37th-st., 24.9x60	12,000
12th-av., lots Nos. 7 and 8, Ryer estate	2,000
12th-av., lots Nos. 5 and 6, map Ryer estate	nom.
12th-av., 105 ft. n. of 182d-st., lot No. 5, Ryer estate	2,000
Leases Recorded.	
Columbia-st., w. s., 200 ft. n. of Delancey, 25x100, 21 years, per year	$200
50th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 75x100.5. 10 years, per year	1,600
154th-st., n. w. cor., McComb's Dam Road. 5 years, per year	2,000
1st-av., n. e. cor. of 18th-st., 18x70, 21 years, per year	270
1st-av., e. s., 18 ft. n. of 18th-st., 16x70, 21 years, per year	170

KING'S COUNTY.

Brooklyn.	
Chestnut-st., n. w. s., 100 ft. s. w. of Evergreen-av., 22.6x'96x20.10x187.9	$2,800
Court-st., w. s., 92.5 ft. n. of 1st-place, 20x55	9,000
Furnald-st. and Hudson-av., s. w. corner, 40x94.6	450
Henry and Woodhull sts., n. w. corner, 84x100	57,000
Hickory-st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 25x100	450
Java-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100	800
Ivy-st., corner of Broadway, 75x—	12,000
Bushwick-av., corner of Ivy-st., 75x100	
Lefferts-st., s. s., 72.10 ft. e. Classon-av., 40x60	3,000
Mason-st. and Tompkins-av., s. w. corner, 25x100	9,000
Morrell-st., 100 ft. e. of Montrose-av., 72.2 ft. n. of rear lot	50
Pacific and Hoyt sts., southerly corner, 25x100	6,500
Hoyt and Dean sts., southerly corner, 25x100	
Penn-st., s. s. 100 ft. n. e. of Harrison-av., 40x100	1,450
Pulaski-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 94.10x133x93	1,400
Skillman-st., w. s., 165 ft. s. of DeKalb-av., 22.3x100	4,700
Warren-st., s. s., 349.7 ft. e. of 6th-av., 21x100	14,000
2d-st., w. s., 149 ft. s. of South 2d-st., 24.9x75	6,650
3d-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of South 10th-st., 6 lots	10,000
7th-st., s. s., 100 ft. s. of South 5th-st., 20x70	5,000
South 9th-st., s. s., 182.2 ft. w. of 8th-st., 69x127.10x69x125.2	4,500
22d-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100	2,700
39th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.2	400
39th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.2	400
Bay-av. and Madison-st., s. w. cor., 3 lots, 83x100	900
Clancey-av., w. s., 854.2 ft. s. of East New-York-av., 87x49x84x28.6	300
Classon-av., e. s., 60 ft. n. of Monroe-st., house and lot, 20x100	10,000
Gates-av., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 100x100	6,000
Lafayette-av., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 25x100	750
Lafayette-av., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 25x100	750
Metropolitan-av., s. s., 65 ft. e. of Bushwick-av., 25x75	2,460
Montrose-av., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Morrell-st., 100x25.4x27.10x72.2	3,400
Portland-av., e. s., 138.1 ft. s. of DeKalb-av., 20x100	15,000
South Carolina-av., s. s., 75 ft. w. of John-st., 25x100	2,375
Rochester-av., e. s., 102.6 ft. n. of Bergen-st., 25x100	325
8th-av., n. w. s., 52.2 ft. n. of 27th-st., (deed 1864,) 50x100	1,500
5th-av., n. w. s., 100.2 ft. n. of 27th-st., (deed 1864,) 25x100	650
5th-av., n. w. s., 125.2 ft. n. of 27th-st., (deed 1864,) 25x100	650
Leases Recorded.	
Lafayette-av., s. s., 4 doors of Hamilton-st., 3 story brick, 1 10-12 years, per year	$1,000
Flatbush.	
Lots Nos. 11, 12, 13, map Linden Terrace, beautiful building lots	$7,200
Lots Nos. 18, 19, map Linden Terrace, beautiful building lots	4,600
Sheffield-av., n. e. s., 100 ft. s. e. of North Carolina-av., 50x157.6	137
Sheffield-av., n. e. s., 100 ft. s. e. of North Carolina-av., 50x157.6	800
Webster-av., n. s., lot No. 79, map Freeman's Land Association, 93x106.5	600
Flatlands.	
Woodland and swamp on Flatbush Neck, adj. Kowenhover's and Bennett's;	$3,300
About four acres, adj. above	
Salt meadow on Gaffle Creek and the Bay, adj. L. Voorhees	325
Gravesend.	
Brooklyn to Sheepshead Bay road, adj. B. Voorhees, 89x221x94x221	$800

QUEENS COUNTY.

Hunter's Point.	
East 5th-st., s. s., lot No. 15, block No. 10, 250 ft. e. of Central-av., 25x100	$2,700
Jackson-av., n. s., 41.5½ ft. e. of East 6th-st., 101.8x54.10x79.1x50	2,000
Crescent-st., n. w. s., of Henry-st., 25x100	450
1st-st. and West-av., s. w. cor., 8 lots, each 25x100	3,500
Grove-st., (Flushing,) s. s., 610.8 ft. w. of Main-st., 50x100	
Maspeth.	
Maspeth-av., n. s., lot No. 24, 25x100	$700
Oyster Bay.	
Road to Oyster Bay South, adjoining G. C. Vandewater's 17 acres	1,400
Jamaica.	
Church-st., lots Nos. 57, 58, 59, 63.6x112.6x93.1x115.6	2,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.	
8th-av., s. s., (Wakefield,) lots Nos. 681, 722, Seckler's, 114x205	$800
Greenburg.	
Cedar-st., s. s., (Dobbs' Ferry,) h. and ½ acre, Julia H. Denworth's	$8,500
Main and Washington sts., s. e. cor., (Tarrytown,) 25x90	2,500
Lot adjoining on the South, 25x25	
Harrison.	
Road from White Plains to Purchase-st., s. s., house and 2 acres, J. Weeks	$2,000
Morrisania.	
Lot bounded by Harlem R. R., Racomb-av., Van Stoll-st. and Harlem river	$45,000
Waverly-st., n. e. s. Melrose, lot 79, Schultz (share of) 25x100	650
New-Rochelle.	
6 acres Woodland adjoining New-Haven R. R., L. M. Denports	$2,100
Ossining.	
Sing Sing Landing, 1¾ acres on road to Upper Landing, n. s. Palats	$5,500
Sing Sing Landing, block bounded by Post road, William-st., Edward-st. and State Farm, 238x549x248x640	15,000
West Farms.	
John-st., s. s., (Fordham,) lots Nos. 137, 139, 141, Berriam Farm	$1,200
White Plains.	
Road to Mamaroneck, e.s., 108 acres with houses, G. E. C. Seamans	$39,100
Yonkers.	
Oliver-av., s. s., Eliza Brown's lot, 50x100	$400
Oak Hill-av., w. s., Benj. Crawford's house and lot, 50x160	5,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Belleville.	
Cottage-st., n. s., (Morrison property,) 45x130	$450
Lincoln-av., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Berkely-st., 100x150	7,000
Woodside-av., w. s., (Anson's property,) 120x380	2,000
Clinton.	
Himmes-st., w. s., (Scriba property,) 50x—	2,000
Moses Osborne's estate, 3-10 acres	1,800
Newark.	
Bloomfield-av., e. s., 200 ft. s. of Summer-av., 33x206	$1,300
Bloomfield-av., e. s., 200 ft. s. of Summer-av., 33x206	1,300
Belville road, extending to Passaic River, Daniel Condit's	50,000
Browne-st., w. s., Israel Creme's estate, 3x194	600
Fulton-st., n. s., Lucinda M. Searing's, 27x150	11,500
Garden-st., s. s., 473 ft. w. of Prospect-st., 30x100	500
Garden-st., s. s., 533 ft. w. of Prospect-st., 100x2.0½	25
East Mechanic and N. J. R. R.-avs., n. e. cor., 50x92	3,298
Morris-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. of West Bank-st., 25x100	800
Orchard and South sts., n. w. cor., 40x87	4,450
Washington-st., w. s., Daniel Halsey's, 28x150	7,000
Montgomery-st., n. s., 361 ft. from High-st., 29x100	500
Orange—East Orange.	
Spring-st., n. s., 230 ft. n. w. of Burnside-st., 50x114	$300
Grove-st., 1,120 ft. from e. s. Culberson's property, 322x103	800
Hudson City.	
Lots 1 to 9 and 26 to 34 inclusive, block D, adjoining Reservoir, each 25x100	40,000
Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 35, 36, 37, 38, block E, adjoining Reservoir, each 25x100	
Lots 15 to 22, inclusive, block F, adjoining Reservoir, each 25x115	
Lots 41 to 46 inclusive, block F, adjoining Reservoir, each 25x100	
Lots 3 and 4, block H, adjoining Reservoir, each 25x100	
Lot 1, block H, adjoining Reservoir, 85x100x9x126.2	
Lots 5, 13 to 16, 37 to 40, 45 to 48, inclusive, block G, adjoining Reservoir, each 25x100	
Lots 12 to 18, 23 to 26, inclusive, block J, adjoining Reservoir, each 25x100	
Lots 5 to 12, 28 to 31, 35 to 38, block K, adjoining Reservoir, each 25x100	
Lots 1 to 4, 24 to 27, 31 to 34, inclusive, block L, adjoining Reservoir, each 25x100	
Lots 3 and 4, block M, adjoining Reservoir, each 25x100	
Lots 31, 32, block N, adjoining Reservoir, each 25x100	
Montrose-av., e. s., lots 22, 23, block B, adjoining Reservoir, each 50x100	
Grand and Beach sts., n. w. corner, 35x70	
Montrose-av., e. s., lot 7, block C, 25x100	
Lake-st., n. s., lots Nos. 11 and 12, block L, near Reservoir, each 25x100	1,200
Montrose-av., e. s., lot No. 6, block C, near Reservoir, 25x100	500
Lot. No. 42, block No. 3, Hudson Grove, 25x100	315
Jersey City.	
Grove-st., lot No. 6, block No. 147, G. H. Hom's property, 25x100	$13,000
Jersey-av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of South 5th-st., 25x75	8,500
Steuben-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Warren-st., 25x98	2,200

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 10, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	471	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	665	Pork, bbls.	100
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs.	114
Wheat, bushels	7,250	Lard, pkgs.	60
Corn, bushels	11,179	Beer, tcs. and bbls.	....
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	....
Oats, bushels	27,006	Petroleum, bbls	5,446

ASHES—Have been in slack demand, at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots and $9 25@$9 31¼ for Pearls ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been dull and heavy, at 47c.@50c. for Yellow, ℔ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand has been quite moderate since our last, at essentially unchanged prices for the leading styles, including Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 50; Boys' $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $2@$2 62; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $2@$2 75; Boys', $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 15@$2 15; Ladies' Sewed Goat, Kid and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 25; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1, ℔ pair.

BRICKS—Have been in good demand and firm, including common Hard at $10@$14; Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $45@$50 ℔ thousand.

CANDLES—Continue dull, but steady, including Adamantine at 21c.@23c. for light weights, Plain Sperm at 45c., and Patent do., 55c. ℔ lb.

CEMENT—Continues in demand at steady prices. Rosendale at $1 75 ℔ bbl.

COAL—Has been quiet at former rates. Anthracite from yard, $5@$7 ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs.; Liverpool House Cannel, $16@$17; do. Gas Cannel, $11@$12 ℔ ton of 2,240 lbs. The Philadelphia *North American* of this morning says: "In the early part of the week the men of several of the collieries in the Second Coal Field struck for the same pay for working eight hours as they have been receiving for ten hours' labor, and in some instances claimed an increase of wages. These demands were not acceded to, and the strikers, headed by a drum corps, then marched to the other collieries, compelling the men to stop work. The strike has extended from the Second Coal Field to the First, so that it has now become pretty general in Schuylkill County. We hear of very many collieries being out in the Lehigh region, and have also received rumors of strikes in the Scranton region. It now looks as though the strike would become very general throughout the entire coal fields of this State, and should it become so in the Scranton region, it will probably be a long and stubborn contest.

It the collieries remain idle long, the prices will materially advance; and should the demands of the men be acceded to, the cost of production will be very much increased. We feel very confident, judging from the present state of the coal trade, that the demand for coal will be greater than it has been previously this season. Prices of Coal by the cargo at Philadelphia, for shipments east of New-Brunswick and south of Cape Henry, July 9, 1868: Schuylkill Red Ash, prepared, $4 25@$4 50; Schuylkill Chestnut, $2 60; Schuylkill White Ash Lump, $3 20; Schuylkill Steamboat, $3 25@$3 30; Schuylkill Broken, $3 25@$3 50; Schuylkill Egg, $3 50@$3 70; Schuylkill Stove, $3 75@$4; Schuylkill Chestnut, $2 75; Locust Mountain Lump, $3 25; Locust Mountain Steamboat, $3 25@$3 40; Locust Mountain Broken, $3 35@$3 60; Locust Mountain Egg, $3 50@$3 90; Locust Mountain Stove, $3 95@$4 15; Locust Mountain Chestnut, $2 75@$3; Broad Top, $4 60; Larberry Coal, $4 50; Franklin, (Lykens Valley,) prepared, $5; Franklin, (Lykens Valley,) Nut, $4 50.

Current rates of Coastwise Freights from Port Richmond for week ending July 8: Bangor, $2 60; Bath, $2 80; Portland, $2 60@$2 65; Portsmouth, $2 80@$2 85; Beverly, $2 60; Braintree, $3; Boston, $2 60@$2 65; Chelsea, $2 60@$2 65; Charlestown, $2 60@$2 65; Cambridgeport, $2 60; Dorchester, $2 60; Fall River, $2 10@$2 15; Gloucester, $2 75; Hingham, $2 75; Harwich, $2 60; Lynn, $2 75@$2 80; Medford, $3 10; Newburyport, $2 85@$2 90; Nantucket, $2 60; New-Bedford, $2 20; Salem, $2 60@$2 65; Weymouth, $2 70; Newport, $2 10; Providence, $2 10; Pawtucket, $2 25; Mystic, $2 05; Norwich, $2 10; Brooklyn, $1 30; New-York, $1 25@$1 30; Williamsburg, $1 30; Hackensack, $1 55; Charleston, $1 75.

COFFEE—Has been slow of sale at about former quotations, including Java at 22½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@16½c.; Rio, 8½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15c., all in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been inactive and irregular in price, closing in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported of 1,624 bales, including 1,574 bales to spinners and 50 bales to speculators. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows, in their circular for the current week, the

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb.	26¼	26¼	26¾@
Good Ordinary	28	28¼	28¾@29¼
Low Middling	30¼	31	31¼@31½
Middling	32¼	32¼	32¾@33
Good Middling	34	34	34½@

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Sales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,274
Receipts last week	4,829
Receipts preceding week	5,122
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	369,821
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	595,543
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	215,319
Exports since Sept. 1	368,610
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,030
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand	60,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,170,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,842,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,331,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,682,500
Exports same time 1866-7	1,477,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	100,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	185,000

DRY GOODS—The demand has improved a little, since our last, particularly for seasonable fabrics, the available supplies of which have been quite moderate, and holders of which have been generally more confident in their views. Domestic Cottons are on the advance, and not offered freely at the ruling figures.

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—All descriptions have been quiet at about former prices.

FEATHERS—Have been dull and nearly nominal, including Live Geese at 75c.@90c. ℔ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been inactive at from $3 10@$3 15 for Canton ℔ box.

FISH—Have been generally in limited request, including Dry Cod at $6 25@$7 12 ℔ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $21 75@$23 25; No. 2 do., $17 75@$20 50; No. 3 do., $8 50@$11 ℔ bbl. Pickled Herring, $6@$9 50 ℔ bbl. Smoked Herring, 30c.@40c. for Scale, and 24c.@28c. for No. 1 ℔ box.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties continue in slack request, including Layer Raisins at $3 95@$4 ℔ box, Currants at 11c.@11½c., Almonds at 18c.@35c., and Figs at 11c.@22c. ℔ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been quite sparingly dealt in at essentially unaltered quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been much less call for State and Western Flour to-day, and prices have favored buyers, although the principal holders have evinced little disposition to make any material concession on desirable lots, particularly of fresh ground, the supply of which has been comparatively light. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,450 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 90@$7 50; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $8 10@$8 90; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $8 90@$10, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $8 75@$9 65 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 90@$7 50
Extra State	8 10@10 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 15@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 75@ 9 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 70@13 50
Extra Genesee	10 00@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 50@16 00

There has been only a very limited inquiry for Southern Flour, which has been quoted a trifle easier to buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls., at $8 60@$10 20 for very poor to fair, and $10 20@$15 75 for fair to very superior extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour has been in less demand at about former prices; sales have been reported of 650 sacks at $10 25@$12 75 for extras, ℔ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues inactive at $7 70@$9 80 for inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderately active demand at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 60@$5 90 for Western, $5 90 for Brooklyn, $5 85 for Marsh's Caloric, $5 30 for City, $6 15 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 1,150 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less request and quoted a trifle lower. Holders have been more eager to realize, while buyers have been less disposed to operate at prevailing rates. The export inquiry has been less urgent, and there has been less call from millers. Speculators have been out of the market as purchasers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 46,500 bushels, including common to fair White Michigan at $2 45@$2 55; No. 2 Spring at $2@$2 01; poor do. at $1 97; White Genesee at $2 60; Amber State at $2 37½; White Georgia (new) on private terms; Red and Amber do. (new) at $2 40@$2 55; and White California at $2 60@$2 70 ℔ bushel. Corn has been less sought after, and has declined about a cent a bushel. Sales have been reported of 84,500 bushels at $1 10@$1 14 for poor to very choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at $1 11@$1 12 for sound lots; $1 07@$1 09 for unsound and damp do.; $1 13@$1 13½, in part for old Mixed Western, in store; $1 16 for White Western, and $1 18@$1 20 for White Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye has been inactive within a range of from $1 70@$1 88, as extremes, ℔ bushel. Barley has been dull and nominal. Barley Malt has been very quiet at former quotations. Of Canada Peas, a further sale of 7,500 bushels was reported, for shipment to London, on private terms. Oats have been in less request, and have declined nearly a cent a bushel; sales have been reported of 49,000 bushels Western at 84½c. in store, and 86½c. afloat, ℔ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in very moderate request at 17½c.@18c., and 22½c.@23c. respectively.

GUANO—Peruvian continues in fair request at $87 ℔ ton.

HAY—North River Bale has been moderately dealt in at 65c.@70c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 25 for poor to choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw is quiet at 70c.@95c. for short and long ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue very quiet, including American at 10c.@40c. for new; older growths, 5c.@20c., and Foreign at 20c.@35c. ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 20c.@25c.; choice to fancy, 30c.@35c. Eastern, prime to choice, 25c.@30c. Wisconsins, common to fancy, 20c.@40c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@15c. Foreign—Bavarians, 25c.@35c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c. ℔ lb.

HEMP—Continues dull and heavy, including American at $172 50@$180 for undressed, and $270@$290 for dressed ℔ ton; Jute at 6c.@6½c., gold, ℔ lb.; Manilla, 9¾c.@10c., gold, ℔ lb.

HIDES—Have been in less request at irregular prices.

LATHS—Have been in fair demand at $3 for Eastern, ℔ 1,000.

LEATHER—The demand for Sole has been good at well supported prices, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 28½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20½c.@22½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough Heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ℔ lb. Week's receipts, 48,000 Sides.

LIME—Rockland has been in fair supply and slack demand at $1 10 for Common, and $2 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

LUMBER—The inquiry has been on a restricted scale at drooping prices, including Eastern Spruce at $17@$20 50 ℔ thousand.

METALS—There has been a somewhat livelier inquiry for the leading kinds, and holders have been generally rather more confident in their views of prices. We quote: Ingot Copper at 23c.@23½c. ℔ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $38 50@$40; No. 2 do., $35@$37; Scotch Pig, $40@$43 50; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $81 50@$87 50 ℔ ton; Pig Lead, $6 25@$6 87½, in gold, ℔ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6⅜c.@6½c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Straits Tin, 24c.@24½c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Banca Tin, 26¾c.@27c., in gold, ℔ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $6 75@$7 50; Terne do., $6 25@$8 12½, gold, ℔ box. Zinc, 12c.@13c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet and heavy, including Porto Rico at 47½c.@70c.; Cuba at 32c.@55c.; English Islands at 55c.@56c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in very moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 43c.@45c. ℔ gallon; Crude at $4@$4 25: Resin at $2 65@$8 75 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4; Pitch at $3 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been dull and rather unsettled in price, including Crude Whale at 82c.@85c.; Bleached Whale at 87½c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 90@$1 95; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 45; Red Oil at 80c.@$1; Linseed Oil at 98c.@$1 02; Olive, $2 50 ℔ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Has been in request at $55@$62 ℔ ton.

PETROLEUM—Has been in less demand at 17½c.@18c. for Crude in bulk; 22½c.@23c. for do. in bbls.; 32c.@36c. for Refined, in bond, and 38c.@40c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been fairly active, and prices of New Mess have advanced materially, the market closing strong and buoyant. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,500 bbls., in lots, at $28@$28 25, closing at $28 25, regular, for New Western Mess; $27 87@$28 for old Mess; $24@$24 50 for Prime Mess; $27@$27 25 for thin Mess; $31 25 for Sheer Clear, and $22@$22 75 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand and firm. Sales equal to 280 pkgs. at 16c.@17c for Hams, and 12c.@13c. for Shoulders; also 19c.@20½c. for bagged Hams, ℔ lb. Bacon continues inactive and nominal. Lard has been in more demand at advanced prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,250 tcs. and bbls. at 17c.@18½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 18c. for prime steam, and 17½c. for prime City (Lockitt's) ℔ lb.; also, 500 tcs. prime steam, buyers August, on private terms. Beef is dull but steady at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 160 bbls. Tierce Beef continues very dull, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams continue inactive at $25@$35 for State and Western, ℔ bbl. Butter and Cheese have attracted rather more attention. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ℔ lb.	30	@35
Pennsylvania, ℔ lb., fresh pails	30	@35
State, firkins, ℔ lb.	34	@36
State, half-firkin tubs, ℔ lb.	31	@35
Welsh tubs, ℔ lb.	30	@33
Western Reserve, tubs, ℔ lb.	26	@28
Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ℔ lb.	25	@27
Western Reserve, firkins, ℔ lb.	27	@29
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, ℔ lb.	25	@27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb.	14¼	@15¼
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ℔ lb.	11	@13¼
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb.	14	@14¾
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℔ lb.	9	@12
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	6	@ 9

RICE—Continues in limited request at drooping prices, including Carolina at $10 50@$11 25 and Rangoon at $9 37@$9 87 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Continues in slack demand, including Cadiz at 38c.; Turk's Island at 45c., by the cargo, ℔ bushel: Liverpool ground at $1 75@$1 80; do. fine at $2 50@$2 90, and Prussian at $3 25 ℔ sack.

SEEDS—Have been rather more sought after, including Clover at from 11½c.@12c. ℔ lb.; rough Flax at $2 70@$2 80; Calcutta Linseed at $2 12½@$2 17½, in Boston and New-York, gold; Timothy at $2 45@$2 60 ℔ bushel.

SKINS—Have been in request, including Honduras Deer at 45c.; San Juan do. at 42c.@44c.; Bolivar do. at 30c.@32½c.; Sisal do. at 46c.@48c.; Vera Cruz do. at 42c.; Chagres do. at 45c.; Puerto Cabello do. at 37c.@39c. gold ℔ lb.; Tampico Goat at 45c.; Matamoras do. at 52½c.@55c.; Buenos Ayres do. at 30c.@35c.; Payta do. at 30c.@32c., gold, ℔ lb.; Curacoa do. at 35c.@42½c., currency; Cape do. at 42½c.@47½c., currency, and Madras do. a 40c.@45c. each.

SOAP—Has been inactive and heavy, including Castile at 16½c.@16½c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Continue dull and nominal, including Mace at 92½c.@95c.; No. 1 Nutmegs at 87½c.@89c.; Cassia at 51c.@52c.; Cloves at 26½c.@27c.; Pepper at 23½c.@24½c.; Pimento at 19½c.@20c.; Ginger at 11c.@12c., in gold, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in very moderate request at yielding prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11½c.@13½c., and 176 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars were in demand at from 14c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 112,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11½c.; 88,000 lbs. Stearine at 17½c.@19½c., and 41,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been in slack request at barely steady prices, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1@$1 85; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 50; Young Hyson at 77½c.@$1 65; Uncolored Japan at from 87½c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 68c.@$1 50; Souchong and Congou at from 67½c.@$1 25 ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—The demand has been generally moderate at essentially unaltered figures, including Kentucky Lugs at 8½c.@10½c.; Common Leaf, 9½c.@13c.; Medium Leaf, 10½c.@14½c.; Good Leaf, 13½c.@16½c.; Fine Leaf, 15c.@18c.; Selections, 17c.@20c. ℔ lb. We quote *Seed Leaf* thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 6c.@7c.; average lots, 18c.@30c.; fine wrappers, 35c.@55c. New-York State fillers, 5c.@5½c.; average lots, 8c.@14c.; wrappers, 12c.@35c. Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 5c.@5½c.; average lots, 9c.@16c.; wrappers, 15c.@40c. ℔ lb. *Havana*—Common, 80c.@85c.; Good, 95c.@$1; Fine, $1 05@$1 10. *Yara*—I. cut, 82c.@85c.; II. cut, $1 07½@$1 19; average lots, 92½c.@95c. ℔ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco* thus—Black Work, Common and Medium, 17½c.@22c.; Good and Fine, 23c.@30c. Bright Work, Common and Medium, 25c.@45c.; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond, ℔ lb. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 161 hhds. Kentucky at 10½c.@16½c.; and 50 cases Florida on private terms.

WHISKY—Has been neglected and nominal in price.

WHALEBONE—There has been some inquiry for Arctic at 62c.@62½c. ℔ lb.

WOOL—The supplies have been on the increase, while the demand has been quite moderate from all sources, and the tendency of prices has been in favor of purchasers.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Indiana.	
Extra and above	46@50
¾ and ⅞ blood do.	45@48
Common and ¼ do.	42@44
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@67
Extra to XX do.	49@55
¾ and ⅞ blood do.	47@50
Common and ¾	43@45
Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.	
Extra and above	44@47
¾ and ⅞ blood fleece	40@44
Common and ¼ fleece	39@43
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	43@50
Unwashed fleeces	30@35
Unwashed fleece, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@45
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	25@33
Common fleece	20@23
Common fleece, burry	18@23
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	32@35
Spring Clip, A 1	29@33
Spring Clip, A 2	28@30
Spring Clip, B	28@30
Spring Clip, S	18@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	27@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	23@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	21@25
Burry Lots 3c.@10c. ℔ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@38
Pulled, low	24@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	40@50
Super	42@48
No. 1	33@38
No. 2	14@20
Lambs	35@43
Western limed, pulled	35@40
Southern limed, pulled	30@35
Tub washed	45@54

FREIGHTS—The market has been somewhat brisker since our last. For Liverpool, there were taken by steamer 1,600 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 7½d. ℔ bbl.; 15,000 bushels Corn on private terms, ℔ bushel. For London, 45,000 bushels Wheat, on steamer's account; 7,500 bushels Peas, at 5½d. ℔ bushel; 35,000 boxes Cheese, at 85s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow, 22,500 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 7d. ℔ bushel. For Malaga, a bark, with light pipe Staves, at $28 ℔ thousand.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Rev. JOHN H. ELLIOTT will officiate in this Chapel on SUNDAY, the 12th inst., both in the morning and afternoon. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.

There will be preaching on SUNDAY at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., by Rev. E. D. MURPHY, the Pastor, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching also at the Society's Missions, corner of Dover and Water sts., at 3 o'clock, and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ o'clock P. M. Seamen and others invited.

BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting will be held with the Antioch Baptist Church, No. 264 Bleecker-st., on MONDAY EVENING, July 13, 1868, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Encouragements and Discouragements of the Sabbath-school Work.* To be opened by Rev. CHRISTOPHER RHODES. All Sabbath-school workers cordially invited.

GRACE CHAPEL, OPPOSITE THE Academy of Music, 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Services on SUNDAYS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. This is an open church, free to all; strangers are cordially invited to worship here. Rev. E. F. REMINGTON will preach in the morning and evening.

FRIENDS OF HUMANITY HAVING SECURED a convenient and comfortable hall, No. 270 Grand-st., east of Bowery, will hold meetings TO-MORROW, and every SUNDAY at 3 and 7½ P. M. Afternoon, Conference; Evening, Opening Discourse by ELIJAH R. SWACHHAMER, followed by short addresses. Contribution taken up.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS—LARGE Chapel of the University, Washington-square, two blocks west of the New-York Hotel. Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach on SUNDAY, the 11th, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Free seats. A cordial invitation and special attention to strangers who are visiting the City.

BEDFORD-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, Dr. DOWLING, Pastor.—This Church will be open for preaching every SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, and on Tuesday evenings during the Summer months. All are invited. Dr. DOWLING will preach on Sunday next, morning and evening.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Sabbath services are held at this institution every SABBATH AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 200 children. Strangers are invited to attend.

S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, (formerly Reformed Dutch Church in 21st-st.;) Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. Preaching by Rev. DAVID HOPKINS.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching at 10½ by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED. At 7½ interesting services in connection with receiving a large number of persons into full communion with the Church. At 3 P. M. Sacramental services.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, FORMERLY worshipping in East 14th-st., now worship in Irving Hall. Rev. U. SCOTT, Rector.—Divine service will be held on SUNDAY, July 12, inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Seats free. Strangers invited.

WILL TIME END IN 1868?—A LECTURE showing the termination of the prophetic periods the present year, will be given at No. 18 Cooper Institute, on SUNDAY at 3 o'clock. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Elder C. H. SWEET, of Connecticut. Strangers are invited. Seats free.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—the Pastor, Rev W. H. DE PUY, will preach at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer Service at 7 P. M. Strangers' class at close of morning sermon. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery—No. 61 Park-st. The original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing of select pieces by the children.

REV. A. WETTER, JUST ARRIVED from Sweden, will preach in the Swedish Lutheran Church of Gustavus Adolpus, at No. 31 East 22d-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½. All Scandinavians cordially invited.

REV. C. T. WARD, OF ST. BARNABAS' Mission, will preach in the Protestant Episcopal Church of our Lord, corner 8th-av. and 37th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All friends of this work are cordially invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Rev. F. F. FORD will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, July 12, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The church will be open during the Summer months.

CANNON PANORAMA OF THE BIBLE will be shown for two evenings only, July 14th and 15th, in the Church No. 138 West 24th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., for the benefit of the Sabbath School. Admission 25 cents.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. T. CLARKE will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING. Services commence at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 3d-av., between 77th and 78th sts.—Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector. Services every SUNDAY during the Summer months, as usual, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., seats free.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, Thirty-seventh Regiment Armory, Broadway and 35th-st.—Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Bible Class for the blind at 3 P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., BETWEEN 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, the Pastor, MORNING and EVENING. Strangers accommodated with seats.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH of the Holy Trinity, on 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor. Services SUNDAY, July 12, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, (EPIScopal,) corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st. Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS, Rector, will preach. Services at 10½ A. M. Sunday School, 9 o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway.—Elder L. F. MOORE, from Cincinnati, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL OF FREE GRACE, East 19th-st., near 1st-av.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Free seats.

PREACHING ON PROPHESY.—THE Messenger of Christ will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Impending Time of Trouble.*—Dan. xii. 1.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until noon of MONDAY, July 27, 1868, for the following materials for repair of Oswego Pier:

CLASS I.

100 sticks Canada Pine Timber, each 20 feet long and 12 inches square, sawed.

100 sticks Canada Pine Timber, each 30 feet long and 12 inches square, sawed.

CLASS II.

100 kegs Burden's Wrought Spike, 9 inch.

CLASS III.

100 cords Stone for crib filling.

The timber to be delivered on the United States and at the head of the pier, before Nov. 1, 1868. The spike in the United States storehouse, at the pier, before Sept. 1, 1868. The stone in quantities as called for, but the whole before Jan. 1, 1869.

Bids and contracts to be separate for each class. Blanks and further information may be obtained from the undersigned.

C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. of Engineers and Brevet-Col. U. S. A.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., July 2, 1868.

NOTICE.—PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR the building of an iron bridge across the Passaic River, at the foot of West-st., City of Paterson, will be received at Passaic Hotel, in said city, on or before 10 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 24.

DAVID HENRY, Director.

REWARDS.

A REWARD OF $250 WILL BE PAID upon the return of $500 5-20 bonds, 1864, Nos. 5,856-7, and $20, 5-20 bonds, old, 1865, Nos. 13,460-5, lost from the counter of the Safe Deposit Company, on Broadway, and no questions asked. Address Box No. 4?? Post Office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
LOTTERY OF LIFE. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Charles Fisher, Edw. Lamb, T. J. Rind, B. T. Ringgold, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss M. Barrett, Miss F. Carman and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTERNOON at 1—ONCE TOO OFTEN (Opera) and GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT. Artists—Miss Fanny Stockton, Miss Lizzie Wilmore, Mr. A. Mathison, Mr. G. F. Hall, Mr. Harry Sanderson and others.
EVENING—THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING. Characters by Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, M. Rankin, J. C. Williamson, G. F. Browne, H. Ryner, H. Murdoch, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Amelia Harris and others.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THE GRAND DUCHESS. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
JACK SHEPPARD, FAST WOMEN, FORTY THIEVES.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st. near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.
MATINEE at 4 o'clock.

JONES' WOOD.
GRAND CONCERT by the Arion and Liederkranz Societies.

NEW TAMMANY HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
SUNDAY EVENING.—CONCERT. Artists: Messrs. S. C. Campbell, Arthur Mathison, W. H. Davis, G. T. Hall, Miss Fanny Stockton, Mme. Bageard and others.

ART GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
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Five copies	$8
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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Advices from China represent that the rebels were recently defeated in an engagement, but were still threatening Pekin.

A dinner was given to Henry W. Longfellow, the poet, on Thursday night, by Bierstadt, the artist. Admiral Farragut and Mr. Gladstone were present.

The sentence of Mulcahy, the Fenian, was yesterday confirmed by the House of Lords.

In the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, M. Baroche, the Minister of Justice, declared that the separation of Church and State was simply a question of time.

CONGRESS.

The Senate yesterday passed the bill transferring the colored schools of Washington and Georgetown to the Trustees of the Public Schools. The resignation of Senator Johnson was laid before the Senate. The bill to bridge the Mississippi at Rock Island was passed. Mr. Cattell again called up his bill to provide for a further issue of temporary loan certificates, for the purpose of redeeming and returning the remainder of the outstanding compound interest notes. Mr. Trumbull offered a substitute directing the Secretary of the Treasury to make the sale of $10,000,000 of surplus coin in the Treasury of the United States on the first Monday in the month of August next, and on the first Monday of every month thereafter, till the amount of coin in Treasury, exclusive of that for which gold certificates deposited shall have been given, shall have been reduced to the sum of $40,000,000. The manner of giving notice of these and of receiving proposals is also provided for. Mr. Trumbull spoke in favor of his substitute. At the conclusion of his remarks the bill was laid aside and Mr. Edmunds' bill excluding from the Electoral College the votes of States lately in rebellion, which shall not have been reorganized, was taken up. A lengthy discussion ensued, during which the political situation was generally reviewed, and the proceedings of the late Democratic Convention freely criticized. Without disposing of the bill the Senate adjourned.

The House asked for a committee of conference on the bill granting lands to Minnesota for the improvement of the Mississippi River. A joint resolution was passed extending to the 1st of January the time for collecting taxes in the Southern States. The bill providing for a redistribution of the reward offered for the capture of Jefferson Davis was passed, after some discussion. A bill to incorporate the United States Postal Telegraph Company, and to establish a postal telegraph system, was referred to the Post Office Committee. A bill, introduced from the Committee on Ways and Means, providing that no commission shall be allowed for the sale or negotiation of United States securities, and that all authority to issue the United States bonds shall cease with the passage of the bill, except the conversion of Treasury notes into five-twenty bonds, was ordered to be printed and recommitted. The Deficiency bill was then discussed at length. It appropriates about two and a half millions of dollars. A summary of its provisions will be found in our regular report. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, and disposed of numerous private bills, after which a recess until evening was taken. At the evening session bills reported from the Military Committee were considered. One regulating the retirement of officers was passed after considerable debate. A bill to reduce the army and fix the peace establishment was reported. A discussion arose on the first section, which provides that the office of General shall be continued until a vacancy occurs. An amendment was adopted devolving the duties of the office, in case of vacancy, upon the next ranking officer. A proposition to reduce the number of general officers was discussed for some time, but without disposing of the subject the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

A Clergyman in Montreal, Canada, has been fined for uniting in wedlock a widow aged 49 years to a susceptible youth of 16. The marriage has been annulled.

The miners' strike at Pottsville, Penn., still continues. The strikers are forcing all laborers to join in the eight-hour movement, and several iron mills have been compelled to close in consequence. The proprietors of one mill having enrolled and armed their workmen, refuse to comply with the demand of the strikers, and trouble is anticipated.

Rev. Mr. Smith, who since October last has held the pastorate of the M. E. Church at Leoni, Mich., died at his residence there on Tuesday of last week. On the Sunday preceding he preached twice, as usual, but during the whole day seemed to be impressed with the idea that he had not long to live, although he was then in perfect health as far as appearances indicated. In the course of one of his sermons he remarked that would probably be the last time he should ever preach. He afterward shook hands with many of his congregation, bidding them farewell, and saying that Heaven never seemed so near to him as it had that day. Late in the evening he was taken suddenly ill, and continued in great pain until 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, when he died.

Another bold attempt to rob an express train was made in Indiana yesterday morning. While the train was halted at Brownstown, five men sprang on the locomotive, drove off the engineer and fireman, uncoupled the engine and express car from the rest of the train and started off at full speed. After running some distance, they stopped and broke in the door of the express car, but being met with several pistol shots from the guard within, the robbers departed, leaving one of their number badly wounded in the hands of the expressmen.

The citizens of Worcester have begun their arrangements for the annual boat-races on Lake Quinsigamond. Besides the college regattas, one or two other races are talked of—one for six-oared boats, three miles, open to all, prize $300, to take place two days before the college regattas; another between Tyler and McMeel, who, it is said, have agreed to row for $500 a side, on the day of the regatta. A gold medal will be given to each of the winning crews in the college races. The base-ball matches between Harvard and Yale have been arranged as follows: The Freshmen will play on Thursday afternoon, July 23, before regatta day; the University nines on Friday morning, the 24th.

The citizens of South Bend, Ind., and the surrounding country, are making preparations for a grand celebration to appropriately welcome Hon. Schuyler Colfax when he returns from Washington. Should Congress adjourn between the 20th and 25th, or about that time, it is probable that Mr. Colfax, and the gentlemen accompanying him will leave for the mountains on the 3d of August.

A. K. Northrop and A. Bockler have brought suit against the Hannibal, National, Pacific, Mutual, Farmers' and Mechanics,' and Mississippi Valley Insurance Companies for $17,250, the amount of the insurance on the St. Louis Museum, burned July, 1867.

The wife of Martin Gaynor, a hackman in Columbus, Ohio, killed herself on Wednesday evening, by taking cyanide of potassium. In the afternoon, she visited a photograph gallery, and had a number of photographs taken to be presented to her friends, and, as she was leaving the room, told the artist she was tired of the cares of the world, and proposed to leave it as soon as possible. On her way home she bade such friends as she met good-by.

The story that Andrews, the Kingston murderer, had dishonorably obtained means to pay Damon, one of his counsel, by rushing in a mortgage in his behalf, in advance of others given to his friends, is now denied. There was but one at that time existing, and that was on record.

James D. Martin, Ex-Cashier of the Hide and Leather Bank of Boston, obtained bail in $25,000 on Wednesday. A. C. Felton's bail was reduced to $20,000, on account of a movement on the part of one of his sureties to surrender him.

Hon. John Minor Botts is reported to be very ill at his farm in Culpepper.

A Cincinnati genius has invented and had patented a safety stove for cars, consisting of a reservoir of water above the fire, and another below it. The partial overturning of the stove is expected to displace the swell globe that keeps the water above in its cylinder, and let it into the fire. The complete overturning of the stove will throw the water upon the fire from the lower reservoir.

The members and alumni of the Harvard Law School held a meeting on Thursday, and organized a society to be known as the Harvard Law Association. Hon. B. R. Curtis was elected President, Charles C. Reed, of Boston, Corresponding Secretary. Addresses were made during the evening by Hon. Geo. S. Hillard, Prof. James R. Lowell and others.

The nomination of the Democratic Party for President and Vice-President was formally tendered to Horatio Seymour and Gen. F. P. Blair, at Tammany Hall, last evening, before an immense assemblage. Addresses were made by the candidates and by S. J. Tilden, Gen. Geo. W. Morgan, Gen. Greene Clay Smith, Gen. Augustus Cæsar Dodge and many others. The reception of the candidates was very enthusiastic.

The Constitutional Union General Committee, an independent Democratic organization, met last night at Masonic Hall to ratify the recent nominations. After extended discussion and a careful balancing of the chances, the joyful labor of ratification was postponed until there was no longer any doubt of Mr. Seymour's acceptance of the honor thrust upon him.

The Seventh Assembly District Grant and Colfax Club held a meeting last night at their hall in Abingdon-square. The attendance was large and enthusiastic. The speakers were Major Pangborn, of Jersey City, and Messrs. James C. Carter, Chas. S. Spencer, Nathaniel Appleton and J. D. Moore, of New-York.

The divorce case of Peter R. Strong *vs.* Mary E. Strong, the public trial of which, in 1866, resulted in a disagreement of the jury, was afterward sent before Henry Nicoll, Esq., as referee, who yesterday reported in favor of the plaintiff. The report was confirmed by the Court and a full divorce granted.

Cotton was in quite moderate demand yesterday at drooping prices. Breadstuffs were much less sought after at generally easier rates. Provisions were in better request; Pork and Lard were dearer. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Groceries. The Freight market was rather more active.

In the line of Family Marketing, an average midsummer business has been transacted. Meats, Fish and Vegetables have been well supported in price, as a rule. Butter and Cheese have been rather firmer. Eggs have been steady, on reduced offerings. Fruit, cheaper.

How it was Done.

"Walk into my parlor," said the New-York spider to the Democratic flies; and the flies accepted the invitation. And a pretty parlor Tammany was found to be. The spider was there in all his glory, and the poor flies, after being rendered helpless in his meshes, were slaughtered without mercy.

The delegates, we doubt not, came to New-York in full reliance on the good faith and decency of their host. Their idea was, that they were about to attend a deliberative body. They were prepared to give, and were entitled to expect, fair play. They looked for a square open fight for their respective favorites. They supposed, or had a right to suppose, that in a body organized to express the aggregate party will, local schemes would be subordinated to the general interest.

A brief experience taught them the emptiness of their expectations. New-York, instead of acting the host, insisted on playing the master. The delegates discovered that in consideration of the honor of assisting at the inauguration of Tammany, they were expected to obey the Tammany decrees. Greatly to its disgust, they insisted on carrying their platform, but when the balloting was reached, their firmness gave way. They yielded to the blandishments of the New-York delegation, fell into the traps it had constructed, and in the end became its victims.

The game of Tammany was from the beginning one of intrigue. Conscious of its weakness in a stand-up contest, it resorted to artifice to break down formidable candidates. It fostered rivalries and stimulated discontent. It assailed Pendleton by encouraging the bringing out of unknown local candidates, and thus splitting delegations previously in his favor. For a time it played into the hands of the Treasury ring, of whom Hendricks was the nominee, and more secretly into those of the whisky ring, who had continued to encircle Hancock. It connived at the obstinacy of Pennsylvania in keeping the rich but hopeless Packer on the carpet; and it kept *clacqueurs* on the floor and in the galleries, primed to cheer for Chase. The entire affair on the part of the New-York Democrats was one of dissimulation, treachery and fraud. Weak in any honest encounter, they yet contrived by sustained and shameless cunning so to divide the Convention into shreds, and so to array each of the candidates voted for against the others, that the third day's voting found the gathering demoralized and dispirited, without heart or purpose—an easy prey to the trick by which Seymour was sprung upon the Convention.

This was the manner of the nomination. A dexterous duplicity secured for Seymour his chance, and Ohio, in the excitement of the moment, condescended to do the work of the delegation that placed Pendleton on the shelf.

Explaining Away the Platform.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* telegraphed, *apropos* of Mr. Chase and the Convention, that though not satisfied with the platform on financial subjects, "it is capable of an interpretation which he approves, and that therefore he should not make it an objection." We are glad that the Chief Justice was not subjected to the temptation which a nomination, based on this platform, would have created. His coquetry with the Democracy was carried too far for his reputation; but a compact resting upon a repudiation of bargains entered into under his administration of the Treasury, would have been fatal to his usefulness and influence. Personal dishonor is too high a price even for the Presidency.

The task which, according to the dispatch, Mr. Chase was prepared to assume, has been undertaken by others. The *World* is not alone in its efforts to explain away the platform. Mr. Seymour has entered on the service, of course, and the Democratic Press east of the Alleghanies has begun the same work. The violation of faith involved in the taxation of Government bonds is dodged as quietly as possible. The *quasi* repudiation which proposes to pay in paper debts which the debtor promised to pay in gold, is the point on which the party evidently intends to exercise its ingenuity. The doctrine, "all things to all men," is to be applied in this instance. As the audience is, so will be the rendering of the financial part of the platform.

This double-dealing will not prosper. There can be no concealment of the real meaning of the resolutions except at the cost of truth; and fleet-footed falsehood has not much chance of winning a race extending over four months. For the authors of the resolutions, who are Pendleton men, are not willing to have their achievement misrepresented. They were cheated out of their candidate, which is bad enough, and they do not intend to have their triumph of principle reduced to naught. We have evidence of this in the remarks of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and other Western Democratic journals, which dispense the unadulterated milk of the Pendletonian gospel. They proclaim broadly that their friends compelled the incorporation of the greenback doctrine into the platform, and they scout as hypocritical the attempt to pervert it for the consolation of the bondholders. The Western Democracy holds that the five-twenties are payable in currency, and to this view the platform gives unmistakable expression.

In this City, the *Journal of Commerce*—good Democratic authority—refuses to make partisan allegiance a pretext for a palpable lie. It denounces the proposition of the Convention as "out-and-out repudiation of a solemn obligation, as we understand it, to pay all the bonded debt in gold;" adding, "there is no excuse for such a proposition; it is both wicked and disgraceful."

The platform, in its financial aspect, is like the Blair letter—too gross and palpable to be misunderstood.

The Great Issues.

The action of the Democracy has served one useful purpose. It has more distinctly defined the grounds which divide the parties, and has left no room for controversy as to the issues involved in the contest between Grant and Seymour.

Whether the mode and form of reconstruction are the best that might have been devised, is less a question for consideration than whether what has been done shall be maintained or reversed. We have got beyond the stage at which criticism of the details of measures, or even their principles, might have been advantageously discussed. The method is now obscured by the result. A process in its nature rough, has at least advanced us far toward the complete restoration of the South to the Union. Several of the States are once more represented in Congress, and others will be before the adjournment. Nearly the whole South is within sight of the goal which marks the cessation of military rule, and the reëstablishment of local self-government.

The question at issue is, whether what has been done shall continue in operation, with a certainty that it will gradually render pacification complete, or whether it shall be violently overthrown, rights that have been conferred taken away, guarantees that have been provided, destroyed, and the confusion and peril incident to a vital struggle renewed. It is a question, on one hand, of peace, with ample opportunities for adapting the new Governments to local circumstances and wants, and, on the other, of strife and bloodshed, with race arrayed against race, and the old spirit of the rebellion in direct hostility to the national authority. By upholding what Congress has done, and perfecting the application of the principles it has affirmed, and the measures it has developed, we have the assurance that a brief period will obliterate remaining causes of difficulty, and lay the foundation of an era of vast industrial progress and prosperity. By breaking down, or by attempting to break down, the work of reconstruction, a struggle would be provoked hardly less terrible than that which the loyal strength of the Republic put down. There can be no disturbance of reconstruction, no invasion of the rights it has created or the principles of government it has developed, without a contest leading to anarchy.

Shall the rebel element be reinvested with power to mould and control the South according to its pleasure? Or shall the loyal forces to which the National Government has given shape and direction be watched, and if necessary aided, until their endurance be placed beyond doubt? These alternatives make up the issue which the country must decide. It is a choice between order and revolution—between governments born of law and anarchy resulting from brute force; and the election of Grant or Seymour will indicate the national choice.

Equally clear is the line drawn between the parties on the subject of finance. Business interests suffer seriously from the absence of a sound and steady financial system; and this, again, requires as an essential condition, intelligent and well-established confidence. A wise and just management of the debt is the first step on the road to confidence; and the relative claims of the Republican and Democratic Parties rest upon their respective purposes and principles.

The Republican policy is to abate the burden of the debt by so steadfastly promoting the public credit that the substitution of a lower for a high rate of interest shall be rendered feasible.

The Democratic policy is to lighten the load by paying the debt in a depreciated currency instead of gold.

It is a question, therefore, of good faith or repudiation—of national honor or national disgrace—of a confidence that will be felt in every department of trade, or a distrust that will paralyze industry and engulph trade in bankruptcy.

Imprisonment of a Young Woman in New-York for Turning Protestant.

A case of the deepest interest to Protestants as well as Catholics, and involving principles of religious liberty as well as of parental jurisdiction, was decided by Judge Sutherland, in the Supreme Court of the State, in this City, yesterday. The circumstances will be found reported in detail in our legal columns. A young woman of Catholic paternity and training was converted from the Roman Church to the Protestant faith. She was a person of good character, excellent conduct, intelligence, and strong convictions. Shortly after she had become a member of the Methodist denomination, her father had her arrested for the offence, and incarcerated in a Catholic institution, known as the "House of the Good Shepherd,"—an institution which has a department called the Reformatory Department, the inmates of which are forcibly detained and disciplined for the benefit of their souls. A few days ago, some friends of the girl attempted to secure her release on a writ of *habeas corpus*; and she was brought from the institution to the Court. She reiterated her renunciation of Catholicity and her adhesion to Protestantism, and expressed her anxiety to return to the friends who had protected her. Her father, however, declared she was a wayward girl, and that it was to keep her from evil that he had put her under restraint, by confinement in the Catholic institution.

After the hearing of evidence and argument, Judge Sutherland decided that the writ must be dismissed, and the prisoner remanded to the custody of the House of the Good Shepherd. Thereupon she was taken out of Court by her custodians, evidently (according to our reporter) "in a very distressed state of mind."

The Campaign in New-Jersey.

The campaign opens most auspiciously in New-Jersey with the nomination of Mr. John I. Blair as the Republican candidate for Governor. Born in the State of which he has always felt it an honor to be a citizen, and in the very county where he still resides, Mr. Blair has constantly been identified with the interests of New-Jersey. He began life as a clerk in a country store, but rapidly developed a capacity for business, an enterprise and an energy which irresistibly forced him to seek wider fields for the exercise of his remarkable executive abilities. Becoming interested in the Scranton Iron Works, he was led in the developement of that undertaking to engage in the construction of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and the early completion of that enterprise was almost entirely due to his well-diected efforts. Of late years Mr. Blair has been particularly interested in the construction of railways in the Far West. He has individually taken the contract for several roads, and, by personally superintending their construction, has done very much for the development of that great section. The Union Pacific Railway, among other enterprises, owes much to his foresight, and about two years ago he rendered that vast enterprise a most important service by completing three hundred miles of road through Iowa in eight months, thus filling a gap which obviated the necessity of transporting vast quantities of material up the tortuous and uncertain Missouri to Omaha.

Mr. Blair is now about sixty-five years old, and over half a century of such ceaseless activity as few men have passed through finds him as hale, as hearty, as energetic as ever, and in the well-deserved enjoyment of a munificent private fortune, which he uses with a generous but unostentatious and well-directed liberality. The Blairstown Academy, originally built by him, and unfortunately burned last Winter, he is now rebuilding at an expense of $40,000. He lately endowed a Professorship at Princeton with the sum of $30,000, and a gift of $10,000 to Lafayette College, at Easton, Penn., is also among the more recent illustrations of his generosity.

None but the most patriotic motives could have induced Mr. Blair to accept the nomination now tendered him. The extensive public enterprises in which he is engaged require his constant care, and the discharge of gubernatorial duties for three years will compel a large sacrifice of his private interests. Still New-Jersey needs a Governor of inflexible firmness, of unimpeachable integrity, thoroughly honest in all his purposes and independent of all cliques. Just such an one she may have in John I. Blair. She is honored in his consent to become a candidate, and the Republicans of the State owe it to themselves to elect him triumphantly.

The Colored Troops.

In obedience to the expressed demands of the people, Congress is considering a proposition to reduce the army. This is right and proper. The army is larger by far than is needed, and the expense of keeping it up is one that tax-payers can ill afford to sustain. But in considering the manner in which the reduction shall be made, we hope some regard will be paid to the claims of our colored soldiers and their officers to be retained in the service. Congress made a great mistake when, in mustering out volunteers, it disbanded all the colored regiments, and then immediately recruited others at an expense of millions of dollars. Injustice was done them then, and should not be repeated now. It is easy to say that by disbanding them now the reduction of the army is nearly completed. But these men, and more particularly their officers, have claims upon the Government which cannot be ignored, and such as desire to remain in the service should in justice and in gratitude for their services, be retained.

Nearly all the officers of the present colored organizations entered that branch of the service during the war as volunteers, when the colored regiments were originally organized. At that time, such was the popular prejudice against using the negroes as soldiers, an officer who took service in a colored regiment was considered as having disgraced himself, and was treated with contempt by his brother officers, by his friends and the public generally. The indignities heaped upon them, wherever they were stationed with their colored troops, were innumerable. White volunteers protested against serving with them, and old West Pointers announced that, rather than serve in an army that recognized "niggers" as soldiers, they would resign.

Those officers who from the first engaged in colored recruiting—who organized the black rabble into companies and regiments, and established schools in each platoon—who taught them their drill, and led them into battle—these men are now entitled to the positions they have won. If it be not advisable to keep all the colored regiments, let them at least be placed on an equality with the white troops, and the disbandment made to take white and black in like proportions.

The colored soldiers themselves are entitled to consideration also. It is too late now to speak slightingly of their services during the war. The history of the rebellion has been too fully written to leave a doubt as to the gallant part performed therein by the colored men. Their loyalty, their devotion to the cause they espoused, their fighting qualities, are all established beyond dispute; while their thousands of dead upon various bloody battle-fields tell of the sacrifices they have made that the Government might be sustained.

Surely men having such a record are entitled to consideration at the hands of the Government. We hope that Congress will not yield to the pressure which the "regular army" will bring to bear to secure the disbandment of the colored regiments. Let the muster out be done fairly.

Austria and the Papacy.

The breach between Austria and the Holy See is widening. When the "godless laws," which struck at the root of the Concordat were proposed, the remonstrances of the ecclesiastics were loud and fierce, and when they were passed, the Emperor attempted to avert their wrath and that of the Pope by adopting a deprecatory tone as to his own share in the matter, assuring His Holiness that resistance would have cost him his throne. As we anticipated, this admission by Francis Joseph that his subjects possessed the right to constitutional regulation of their own affairs, without regard to the external authority of the Pope, and that his duty simply was to carry out their will, even when it clashed with that authority, opened the eyes of the clergy to the fact that their power was swiftly and irrevocably passing away. They saw that the movement in Austria was no mere temporary popular ebullition that priestly craft could assuage or control. They saw that the Emperor, hitherto their trusted ally, had entered on the duties of a constitutional monarch in good faith, and was neither able nor willing to help them to evade the expressed will of the people. They became blindly furious, and after they had still further weakened their influence in the Empire by wild and intemperate denunciations, the Pope came to their aid with an allocution, couched in the style usual in such cases. But both he and the Austrian clergy had gone too far. Hatred of foreign influence had roused still further the determination of the Austrian people to exert their own constitutional rights, in the face of all attempts to hinder them, and as in the case of other nations before them, the futile attempts of the Papacy to overawe them only served to excite their spirit of independence. This time, instead of being an apologetic letter from the Emperor, the Austrian reply takes the form of a vigorous note from Baron von Beust in which, speaking as a responsible Minister in the name of the people, he plainly tells the Pope that intermeddling with the domestic legislation of Austria, such as that attempted in the allocution, is a violation of the independence and dignity of the Empire. This is a clear and unmistakable enunciation of a very important principle—one which the Papacy has often before been compelled with bitterness to see other nations adopt, but which has taken root in Austria with a rapidity only to be accounted for by the violence of the natural revulsion from the bondage of that Concordat which, it was fondly hoped, was to enslave the minds of the Austrian people beyond hope of liberation. But the Austrians have now taken the matter into their own hands, and thanks to their present form of government, can announce their determination with no feeble or uncertain voice.

MINOR TOPICS.

A very dishonest attempt was made by the *World* a few days ago to show from a sermon of Henry Ward Beecher that he had come out against Grant and in favor of Chase. Mr. Beecher has taken the trouble to correct the report, by writing a letter on the subject. He declares that he has never been a Chase man, but has thoroughly distrusted Chase. He has liked Grant from the first, and thus eulogises him: "Solid, unpretentious, straightforward, apt to succeed and not spoiled by success, wise in discerning men, skillful in using them, with the rare gift (which Washington had in an eminent degree) of wisdom in getting wisdom from other men's counsels. I confidently anticipate that, great as his military success has been, he will hereafter be known even more favorably for the wisdom of his civil administration."

The scandalous revelations which were made two years since in this City at the public trial of the divorce case of Strong *vs.* Strong are revived this morning in our law reports. It seems that after the failure to agree on the part of the jury the case was submitted to a referee, whose report was presented yesterday to the Superior Court. The decision is in favor of the plaintiff, Peter R. Strong, and a confirmatory decree has been entered. In view of the unpleasant features which the case originally presented when the trial proceeded in open court, the public generally are now forced to the conclusion that the cause of morality would likely have been promoted and private feelings have been spared laceration if the matter had been adjudicated in the first instance within the secluded precincts of the office of a referee.

The *World* thinks it very fine and funny to call Gen. Grant nicknames. Why don't it call its own candidate Pompey Seymour—since "'twas from Pompey he came"—the Canandaiguan Pompey. It might vary this now and then by calling him Pompey H. Seymour, or H. Pompey Seymour, or See-more Pompey, or Horatio C. Pompeymore, or any of the other lively variations which would suit his name and birth-place. This, though not very funny, would be far funnier than its dull jokes about Grant's name.

A case decided in Boston on Tuesday is of interest to the legal fraternity everywhere, and the punishment was severe enough to furnish a memorable warning to unprincipled lawyers. A member of the bar was on trial for professional misconduct, on the charge of exacting money from certain clients without giving any reasonable return in service. After a full examination of the case, the Court found that no substantial service was performed for the clients of the accused after the receipt of the sums proven to have been paid, and that there was nothing in the cases at that particular time which rendered such payments reasonable. And the Court, having found that all the charges were true and sustained by the proofs gave order and judgment "that John D. Howe be, and he hereby is removed from his office of attorney-at-law." Our Boston correspondent says that this decision, although a severe one, meets the entire approbation of the members of the Suffolk Bar.

At a meeting of master masons, held yesterday, at the Mechanics' Exchange, one of their number said that he had procured all the men he required to complete his contracts, simply by advertising for them; but that he was compelled to remain with them, at their work, to protect them against the violence of those now on strike—the advocates of the eight hour system. Can it be possible that our police force is so inattentive that workmen at their labor, in daylight and on the lines of our public streets, are unsafe and need special protection to earn honest wages when and how they choose?

It is certainly a very improper thing to have groups of men and boys bathing near our wharves and docks. It may seem harsh to prevent them from cooling themselves in such heated weather as we have had recently; but it should be done, if it were only for their own sake, for the places they bathe in are generally fœtid with the stagnant pollution of the sewers, and their bodies are more injured than benefited by their amusement. The alternative of sweltering on the street or paddling in such places is a hard one, and the City Fathers and philanthropists should think of it. It is astonishing they never give the subject a moment's consideration apparently. A public place to bathe in is one of the most crying wants of the City.

Samuel Lover, the Irish songster, musician, artist and novelist, who died a few days ago, in Dublin, in the 71st year of his age, sang his first song—the music and words his own—in 1818, at a complimentary dinner given by the citizens of the Irish capital to Thomas Moore. He has left songs which are more Irish than Moore's, for they are sung in Irish festive society ten times oftener than the most popular of the "melodies." These are "Rory O'More," "Widow Machree," "Molly Bawn" and the "Angel's Whisper," which have a dash of archness and simple pathos not generally found in Moore's lyrics. Mr. Lover first gave poets and imagination writers the example of reciting their own productions. He went about England and Ireland lecturing and reciting in 1844, and a few years subsequently visited this country. In his latter years he had a pension of £100 a year from the English Government.

The Duke of Edinburgh, who had just landed in England at the date of the last mail advices, seems to have been greeted by the public with the utmost enthusiasm at every point on his route to Windsor Castle. Naturally enough, the English were hearty in their welcome of their favorite Sailor Prince, after his escape from a dastardly attempt on his life, and it appears that his conduct in Australia, subsequent to the outrage, was such as to do him great credit. He had no power, it must be remembered, to stand in the way of the execution of the colonial laws under which O'Farrell was sentenced to death, or to hinder the passage of the absurd Treason-felony law which the Australians, in their wild irritation, placed on their statute book. But he earnestly interposed to prevent a great injustice being done to an innocent and honorable man. A movement, it appears, was on foot to socially ostracise Mr. Aspinall, the counsel who defended O'Farrell. Prince Alfred, however, not only twice invited Mr. Aspinall on board the *Galatea* during his convalescence, but specially requested his presence at the farewell banquet given by the Governor of New South Wales.

It is an interesting fact that about 13,000 Sioux and other Indians, who had not entered into a treaty with the Commissioners at Fort Laramie, have at last agreed to be at peace. A number of them have turned to the farming business on the Upper Missouri, and given promise of some favorable change in their social ideas. The Commissioners, military and civil, have had a great amount of trouble and delay in their work; but if they have brought these redskins into a treaty-keeping frame of mind, they have achieved a good deal. It is not easy to manage them, since we must invade and overrun their hunting grounds; but a spirit of fair dealing on our part would prevent many mischiefs.

A Neapolitan journal tells a story—if it is not true it is, at least, well invented—of a man who, having been gobbled up by some of the Calabrian brigands and obliged to pay money for his own ransom, intended to bring an action for indemnification against the Government of King Victor Emmanuel. Fancy such a claim as this enforced in the most civilized countries—our own, for instance—and the victims of our gambling *plagiarios* and panel-brigands going to law with our City Fathers for the full amount of their losses. It would never do. Governments and municipalities, if such a rule of right were to be enforced, would soon abdicate and run away from their functions.

Admiral Farragut, having brought his squadron into Southampton, is off to pay a long-contemplated visit to Scotland, accompanied by some members of his family. As there is no need of making any of the grand international demonstrations *there*, his journey must be considered as a sort of sentimental journey—a pilgrimage to the land glorified by the poetry and romance of Walter Scott. For, though Burns and the *Edinburgh Review* have done much to give their native land a world-wide glory, Sir Walter Scott was the man who transfigured, with the colorings of his immortal genius the historic old tapestry of poor Scotland's walls and lit up and warmed the stern features of her picturesque natural scenery. Our Admiral shows himself a lover of literature and the arts. He is sending home a quantity of statuary, pictures, and other *souvenirs*, chiefly collected from Italy.

The whole of the sixteen Democratic candidates for the nomination were asserted to be "great statesmen by the delegates who presented their claims to the Convention. Seymour was proclaimed a great statesman—Blair was pronounced a great statesman—Field was held up as a great statesman, and Packer, Parker, English, Church, Hancock, Pendleton, Hoffman, Ewing and all the rest of them were put forward for Democratic admiration as great statesmen. We must either have an enormous mob of obscure and untried statesmen lying around loose in this country, or—what *is* a great statesman, and why are they great statesmen?

The *Commercial* has a Washington dispatch saying that the President is by no means satisfied with the New-York nominations. He holds that the Democratic Party has played into the hands of their political opponents, and in Washington it is considered doubtful whether the President will extend any executive support to the New-York ticket. Why would it not be a good idea for Mr. Johnson himself to run on an independent Johnson ticket? It would not be hard for him to outrun Seymour, if he were to take the stump in his own behalf. The Democracy, which owe everything to Mr. Johnson, have treated him very shabbily.

Surf Bathing at Coney Island.

One of the most delightful short trips open to the people of New-York and vicinity during these melting Summer days is the sail to Coney Island. Two pleasant and commodious steamboats, the *Norwalk* and the *Allison*, commanded by the brothers Wilson, make three daily trips each from New-York and Brooklyn to the island. The sail itself is delightful and invigorating, and affords a fine view of the Bay with its islands and its shipping. No place in the world has better facilities for bathing than Coney Island. While the surf is often high and dashing, the beach itself is of such gentle declivity that there is little or no danger of one's getting beyond his depth, while its great length prevents it from ever being so crowded as to occasion annoyance to parties who want plenty of sea room when they bathe. At the upper end of the island, where the steamers land their passengers, the accommodations for bathing are very complete, and a well-kept Summer hotel adds to the attractiveness of the place.

The steamboats *Norwalk* and *Allison* are exceedingly well regulated, as is shown by the promptness with which Capt. Wilson, of the latter boat, put down the attempt of a set of New-York roughs to rob his passengers last Sunday. After the experience of that day, these fellows will hardly try the experiment again. As soon as they began to make trouble the Captain obtained assistance from the River Police, and confined the leaders of the gang in the hold, where they had a very dark, sultry and uncomfortable passage down the Bay and back again.

POLITICAL.

Ninth Assembly District Grant and Colfax Club.

This organization held an especial meeting last night at their hall in Abingdon-square, to ratify the State nominations at Syracuse on Wednesday. Those assembled were called to order by the Vice-President, Mr. George Keyser, who introduced Major Pangborn, of Jersey City. The speaker said he felt unusually comfortable, notwithstanding the hot weather. New-Jersey had just held a very harmonious and unanimous Republican Gubernatorial Convention, which had been capped by the news of the nomination of Seymour as President, by the Democratic Party. If the Republicans had been required to nominate a candidate for the Democracy, he would have been the very one selected. The entire electoral vote of the different States may be counted on for Grant and Colfax, with the exception of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut, and, in every probability, with efficient work, those States would be won for the cause. The Republicans had determined to carry New-Jersey. They did so at the last Gubernatorial election, and will do so now under a more important issue. The speaker had every hope for the success of the Republican Party, but urged constant and unremitting work. The Democracy had wonderful recuperative power, notwithstanding its divisions and severe defeats, and it was necessary to push them with vigor. In every national contest for the last thirteen years the Republican Party, since its organization, had invariably beaten its antagonists. It beat them on the expulsion of slavery from the territories, also in the election of Lincoln, and then by a triumph over the rebellion. It next met the Democracy under the late lead of Andrew Johnson, but the Republican Congress still stands with its front unbroken. The historians of the future will give this Congress far greater credit than its contemporaries can realize. The Republican platform is essentially one of justice. That of the Democrats is emphatically the contrary. One stands on justice for all men and all colors, and on justice in strictly paying debts. The other meanly denies rights to colored men and attempts shamefully to avoid keeping faith with Government creditors. In connection with suffrage, the speaker believed that the colored race were fully as qualified for it as the mass of whites. Many of the latter not only could not read, but could not even speak the language of the country. The more stupid and ignorant a white man is, the more he seems to hate and entertain a petty jealousy of negroes. The speaker defied any one to mention a single national act of the Democratic Party which had been passed with a view to benefit the classes of whites that had most blindly followed its lead. The leaders would oppress those men if they could, precisely as they had oppressed the colored race. The honest payment of the national obligations to bondholders was then touched upon, and the infamy of repudiation denounced. The speaker next attempted to explain the phenomenon of Seymour's nomination. The New-York managers felt that it was impossible with any candidate to defeat Grant, and therefore desired to win the favor of the New-York Democracy by engineering the nomination of their favorite. Another theory was, that in giving Seymour the nomination, they expected, from his previous professions, that he would decline it and suggest Mr. Chase, but were disappointed, by his repeating the game he played years before at Syracuse, and accepting. Seymour had done his best during the war to obstruct it, and in the Chicago Convention of 1864 had said the war was a failure, and demanded an immediate cessation of hostilities, at the moment that Sherman was triumphantly marching toward the sea, that Sheridan was hurling the enemy down the Shenandoah Valley, and that Grant had his grip firmly on the throat of the rebellion. Such men as Wade Hampton and Edward Vance were now here to instruct the Northern Democracy. The antecedents of Hampton were known. Among those of Vance was the fact that he had told rebel soldiers to "pile hell so full of Yankees that their feet would stick out of the windows."

Major Pangborn was followed in a similar vein by Messrs. James C. Carter, Chas. S. Spencer, Nathaniel Appleton and J. D. Moore, of this City, after which the meeting adjourned. The hall was well filled, and the assemblage enthusiastic.

Ex-Gov. Seymour as an Aspirant for the Nomination.

From the Louisville Journal, (Democratic,) July 8.

Ex-Gov. Seymour, of New-York, "desired that the New-York delegation would not present his name to the Convention," but he expressed no such desire concerning any other delegation; on the contrary, when asked whether, if other delegations should present his name, he would still feel bound to refuse, he replied that the question presented a different state of affairs from what he had contemplated in laying his injunction on his own delegation. This reply, which we cite on the authority of one of the Western reporters, discloses the attitude which Seymour wishes to be understood as occupying; the attitude, that is to say, of one who does not seek the nomination, either directly, through his own efforts, or indirectly, through the efforts of his immediate friends, but who, nevertheless, stands ready to accept it if, nevertheless, it shall be tendered to him. This is, in fact, all that he has meant, or at least all that he wished to be understood as meaning, at any time.

The attitude in reality is that of a wary, proud and consciously deserving man, who wants the nomination very much; who strongly fears that he cannot get it, and who deems that a self-denying course is best adapted to promote at once his peace of mind and his chances. There is certainly nothing dishonorable in this attitude. It is dictated simply by the chastened prudence of a Christian office-seeker. A wicked man could not be so wise. This is not sarcasm; it is vindication. Seymour is not only one of the purest men in public life in our country, but perhaps the most accomplished statesman. He is surely entitled to seek the nomination by all honorable means, and that he has thought fit to seek it by this refined and lofty policy is highly creditable to his shrewdness without being at all discreditable to his integrity. Whether or not his policy is a little too refined and lofty for the purpose will probably be seen to-day. Be this as it may, the policy is clearly leveled at the purpose.

In this relation, we cannot help adding, it is noticeable that Seymour manifests at New-York now, as he manifested at Chicago in 1864, a strong desire to have the vote of New-York cast in the first instance for one who stands no visible chance of being nominated, his favorite at Chicago having been Judge Nelson, as his favorite at New-York is Chief Justice Chase, though we presume that he has compromised on Mr. Church, a leading Democrat of Western New-York, for whom the New-York delegation, we see, has resolved to cast its first vote. The obvious effect of this course is to prevent the first ballot from determining the nomination, and so to keep open the field for the less favored aspirants, including of course Seymour himself. This, we say, is the effect; it may not be the design. We notice it merely as a noticeable feature of the proceedings. He who would become versed in the arts of political scheming cannot too patiently study the proceedings of the National Conventions of both parties. They are schools of political scheming the most perfect in Christendom.

TELEGRAMS.

The Rebels in China Defeated in a Late Battle.

Passage of the Irish Reform Bill by the House of Lords.

CHINA.

Reported Defeat of the Rebels—Pekin Still Threatened.

PARIS, Friday, July 10.

The *Patrie* has special advices from China which represent that the rebels on the Peiho River have been defeated in battle; but they still threaten Tien-tsin, the port of Pekin.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Reform Bill Passed by the House of Lords.

LONDON, Friday, July 10.

The Irish Reform bill was passed by the House of Lords last evening.

LONDON, Friday, July 10—Midnight.

In the House of Commons to-night the pension to Gen. Sir ROBERT NAPIER was voted.

Gen. NAPIER has been made a peer under the title of Lord Napier of Magdala.

The Fenian Mulcahy's Sentence Confirmed by the House of Lords.

LONDON, Friday, July 10.

In the House of Lords this evening, on the appeal of the Fenian MULCAHY, a decision was rendered confirming his sentence.

A bill granting a pension to Gen. Sir ROBERT NAPIER was agreed to.

Admiral Farragut and the Authorities at Southampton.

LONDON, Friday, July 10.

The municipal authorities of the City of Southampton recently extended an invitation to Admiral FARRAGUT, of the American navy, to a grand complimentary dinner. The Admiral has written a note respectfully declining the honor.

Dinner in London to Henry W. Longfellow.

LONDON, Friday, July 10.

A dinner was given last night in honor of HENRY W. LONGFELLOW by the American artist, ALBERT BIERSTADT. Mr. W. E. GLADSTONE, Admiral FARRAGUT and other distinguished guests were present.

FRANCE.

The Separation of Church and State a Question of Time.

PARIS, Friday, July 10.

In the course of a speech in the Corps Legislatif to-day, M. BAROCHE, the Minister of Justice, declared that the separation of Church and State was only a question of time.

GERMANY.

Mr. Bancroft Urging the Ratification of the Naturalization Treaty.

BERLIN, Friday, July 10.

It is expected that the American Minister, Mr. BANCROFT, as soon as he has concluded negotiations at Stuttgardt, will leave for Baden to procure the ratification by the Grand Duke of the Naturalization Treaty with the United States.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Address of Ex-Gov. Orr—He Favors Qualified Colored Suffrage.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, July 10.

Ex-Gov. JAMES L. ORR has published an address to the people of the State reviewing his administration, presenting the reasons which influenced his public conduct and advising a future policy. He says it would have been wise for the white people to accept the Reconstruction acts, and that if the new Constitution is obnoxious, it is the fault of the intelligent white men who took no part in convention elections. He again avows himself in favor of qualified colored suffrage. He says it is idle to expect any relief in regard to universal suffrage from the Democratic Party. If the Southern Governments in 1871 are declared void, the States will be left in a condition of anarchy. If the Supreme Court declares them unconstitutional, he asks what Constitutions will be in force and what officers reinstated? He says that all should depend on ourselves only, and speaks of the harmony that existed between himself and the District Commander. In conclusion, he says the principles and purposes avowed by his successor, Gov. SCOTT, with reference to the interests of the State, are wise and patriotic, and he invites the people to give his administration a full and fair trial before its condemnation.

GEORGIA.

Gen. Meade's Letter Relative to Members of the Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, July 10.

The Senate and House received a communication to-day from Gov. BULLOCK, informing them that, by the orders of Gen. MEADE, they are not recognized as a loyal body until they have expelled members who are ineligible under the Omnibus bill. He suggested that a committee be appointed by both Houses to purge themselves of such members.

In reply to Gov. BULLOCK's letter, notifying Gen. MEADE of the organization of the two Houses, Gen. MEADE says:

"I beg leave to state that I have no instructions to give you, further than to make known that, in my judgment, neither House is organized legally until it has complied with the requisitions of the Reconstruction acts and the act which became a law on June 25, 1868, all of which prohibit any one holding an office under the State, who is excluded by section 3 of the Amendment to the Constitution known as article 14. It is not my purpose to dictate to the two Houses how or when they will apply these tests to the several members; but in view of the fact that the Legislature, until the State is admitted by compliance with the requirements of the acts of Congress, is only provisional and subject to the authority of the District Commander, and in view of the further fact that it is my duty, so long as military government exists, to see that the law be faithfully executed."

Mr. O'NEAL offered a resolution in the House that a committee of seven be appointed to investigate the eligibility of members.

After a long discussion it was adopted.

In the Senate a committee of seven was appointed to send for persons and papers.

Kansas Pressure for the Osage Treaty—Political—Arrest for Alleged Murder.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Friday, July 10.

There is a great reaction in this State in favor of a speedy ratification of the Osage Treaty, as amended by its friends in Washington. The Leavenworth Board of Trade, the Common Council of Lawrence, the County Commissioners of Franklin, Anderson and Allen Counties, have passed strong resolutions in favor of its confirmation. The settlers on the Osage lands are signing a petition in large numbers, asking that the treaty be ratified as amended. Joseph Pahnevehahse, the only chief of the Osages who wrote his name to the treaty, says the alleged demonstration of chiefs is a bold-faced forgery and fraud, and he affirms that the chiefs, warriors and braves of the Osage Nation desire the treaty to be ratified so that they can get their pay, they being in a destitute condition.

The *State Journal*, which was supposed to look favorably upon the Chase movement on the basis of free suffrage to every citizen of the Republic, black and white, male and female, says the nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR was coldly received here, and declares the Democratic Party has deliberately committed suicide, preferring death to life, choosing the shroud and the grave rather than regeneration and the new birth.

Capt. SAMUEL BARRO, Jr., clerk of the steamer *Great Republic*, was arrested to-day by order of Capt. LEECH, of the Police, on information deemed entirely reliable, that the Grand Jury had found a true bill against him for murder in the first degree in connection with the shooting of HENRY ANDERSON, a colored man, on board the *Great Republic*, a few days ago. It is also said the Grand Jury have found a bill against Capt. DONALDSON.

Bold Attempt to Rob Adams & Company's Express Car in Indiana.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Friday, July 10.

An attempt was made this morning to rob Adams & Company's express car, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, near Brownstown, Ind. When the train reached Brownstown, and while taking in wood and water, five men sprang upon the engine and express car, driving off the engineer and fireman; they then detached the engine and express car from the rest of the train, and ran west about eight miles. When the car stopped the robbers forced an entrance, but met with a volley from pistols of the guard inside. The robbers were driven off, leaving one of their number badly wounded, who was brought to this city this morning.

The name of the robber who was arrested near Brownstown is VAL. ELLIOTT, formerly a brakeman on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. WM. FLANDERS, the guard, was shot through the knee, rendering amputation necessary. This is the fourth or fifth time that robberies have been committed in that neighborhood. The express companies are determined to protect themselves, and will carry a sufficient guard for the purpose.

Cricketing Matters in Canada—An Illegal Marriage.

MONTREAL, Canada, Friday, July 10.

The Lower Canada Eleven left for New-York to-day to play the St. George Cricket Club of that City.

The Mohawk Lacrosse Club of Troy, and the Senior American Lacrosse Club, are to play here on the 28th inst. Their principal object is to gain some insight into the game as played here.

A reverend gentleman of this city has been fined $100 and damages for marrying a youth of sixteen years to a widow of forty-nine, without due inquiry. The marriage has been annulled.

Messrs. PHELAN and DEERY, the American billiardists, are at St. Lawrence Hall.

Senators from Louisiana—Proceedings of the Legislature.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 10.

KELLOGG, Senator for the long term, is from Illinois; HARRIS, for the short term, is last from Wisconsin.

The Senate yesterday passed the House resolution ratifying the fourteenth amendment, and immediately afterward passed finally the Metropolitan Police bill.

This morning the papers announce the names of the Police Commissioners already appointed.

Four of the supposed fillibusters, arrested at Fort Livingston last week, were bonded to answer at the next term of the United States Court. The balance were discharged yesterday by Commissioner WELLES.

California Mining Shares—Markets and Ship News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 9.

The steamship *Constitution* arrived to-day from Panama.

The "Crown Point" Mining Company has declared a dividend of $7 50 per share for June, payable on the 11th inst.

The announcement of the arrival of the steamship *Sacramento*, from New-York, which was telegraphed yesterday, was erroneous. She has not yet been reported.

The ship *Argonaut* has arrived from Bordeaux.

Flour is in active demand, both for local consumption and export, at $6 25@$7 50. Wheat is in good request; new, for shipping, is steady at $1 90@$1 95. Legal tenders, 71¾.

The Texas Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 10.

A special dispatch from Austin, Texas, says in the Convention the question of the division of the State has been indefinitely postponed.

The subject of the cession of El Paso to the United States will be discussed on Saturday.

Mr. VARNELL introduced a resolution requiring a residence of five years as a necessary qualification for election to the Legislature and seven years for Congress.

The Strike Among the Miners in Pennsylvania—Trouble Anticipated.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Friday, July 10.

The strike among the miners is assuming a threatening attitude. Several mills about Tamaqua have been compelled to suspend by visits from miners who force workmen to stop. Laboring men on railroads have also been driven off. The St Clair Iron Works have been visited, but the proprietors refuse to accede to the demands of the strikers, and as a company has been enrolled to preserve order, it is feared that there will be blood shed.

Explosion of a Torpedo Building in Pennsylvania—One Man Killed.

RENO, Penn., Friday, July 10.

About 10 o'clock this morning the building used by the Reed Torpedo Company, for the filling of torpedoes and the storage of powder, was blown up. Mr. F. T. MUNSON, who was at work in the building, was blown through the air some 500 feet, and came down a shapeless body. The windows in the houses for a distance of a quarter of a mile were broken. The loss is about $5,000.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Friday, July 10.

The Palace Varieties, an old place of amusement on Vine-street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, was destroyed by fire to-night. The place was owned by THOMAS EWING & SONS. Their loss is $20,000. The fire caught in a sealing wax manufactory in the rear, which was also destroyed. There was insurance on the property for $8,000, principally in Cincinnati offices.

Organization of an Inebriate Asylum in Connecticut.

NORWALK, Conn., Friday, July 10.

The trustees of Turner's Retreat, a State asylum for the cure of inebriates and opium eaters, organized this day at Wilton, where the institution is located, and elected for President Dr. J. EDWARD TURNER, the founder of the first inebriate asylum in the world.

The South Carolina Legislature.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Friday, July 10.

In the Legislature to-day, the business was unimportant. The House was engaged in completing its organization. In the Senate a petition to Congress for the removal of disabilities was tabled. Notices of various bills were given, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

The New-York Twenty-second Regiment Excursion.

BOSTON, Mass., Friday, July 10.

The battalion of the New-York Twenty-second Regiment, which was here on a visit, left Boston for Providence this morning.

The Cincinnati Enquirer on the Democratic Nominations.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Friday, July 10.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of this morning has the following on the nomination of Mr. SEYMOUR:

"For twenty years no man has exerted a wider influence upon public affairs in the Democratic Party; no man is better known or more admired; he not only has no equal in any party, but he has no rival. Gifted with fine presence, with a remarkable and copious flow of language, with elegant diction, he is unsurpassed as an orator. He is the pride and ornament of the Empire State. He commenced life as a Democrat, and has never wavered in his advocacy of that political faith. In his private life there is no blemish; his morals are pure; his reputation untarnished. He was not a candidate for the nomination for the Presidency, but repeatedly declined, and it was only upon the solicitation of the West, and the unanimous voice of the Convention, that he accepted the nomination. Why, then, should he not be supported by the Democracy of the entire country? What objections can reasonably be urged against him? His character and qualifications are eminent; he is eminent as an orator; he is distinguished as a statesman. There is no comparison between him and GRANT, either politically or personally. He will be supported by the Democracy and will be triumphantly elected. He was not originally the choice of the West, as it is well known; they preferred with extraordinary unanimity Hon. GEO. H. PENDLETON, but owing to adverse circumstances he has been defeated and the nomination has fallen upon Gov. SEYMOUR through the action of Mr. PENDLETON's friends. We do not hesitate to pledge him their cordial support."

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

How the Democrats Receive the Nominations.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, July 10.

There is great rejoicing here over the Democratic nominations. Flags are flying, and a salute of thirty-seven guns was fired under the auspices of T. DENIKE, a Northern man. The guns were served by colored men. The Democratic platform is universally acceptable to the Conservatives and Democrats.

CHICAGO, Ill., Thursday, July 9.

On the receipt of the news of the nomination of Mr. SEYMOUR, a salute of one hundred guns was fired. Another salute was fired this evening. The nominations do not appear to create much enthusiasm. A ratification meeting will be held some time next week, but the date is not yet stated.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, July 9.

The largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in Louisville took place to-night in front of the *Journal* office, to ratify the nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. There were 10,000 persons present. Addresses were made by Col. H. W. BRUCE, Ex-Gov. THOMAS, E. BRAMLETTE, GEO. D. PRENTICE and others. There was music, bonfires and skyrockets.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Thursday, July 9.

Immediately on the receipt of the news of the nomination in New-York, Mr. PENDLETON telegraphed to Mr. SEYMOUR his congratulations, and proffered him his active and earnest support in the coming campaign.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, July 10.

Dispatches from nearly every section of Missouri say that the nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR has been received with great satisfaction, particularly that of BLAIR. Ratification meetings were held last night; salutes were fired, and various joyful manifestations indulged in.

GENEVA, N. Y., Friday, July 10.

While firing a salute in honor of the Democratic nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR last night, two men, named MILLER and HIGGINS, were badly injured by the premature discharge of the cannon. MILLER lost his right arm, and sustained other injuries. HIGGINS lost two of his fingers.

BANGOR, Me., Friday, July 10.

The Democrats of this city fired one hundred guns in honor of the nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, July 10.

A demonstration is being held here to-night by the Democrats in honor of the nominations of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. A large procession of firemen and citizens, with transparencies and music, are now parading the streets; private residences and stores are illuminated, guns firing, and a general display of bonfires and fireworks. Everything passed off orderly.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Friday, July 10.

The Democrats are holding a large and enthusiastic ratification meeting here to-night, fully indorsing the platform and nominations of the New-York Convention, amidst cheers and the firing of rockets and cannon.

SCRANTON, Penn., Friday, July 10.

The Democrats held a large and enthusiastic ratification meeting here this evening, at which about 3,000 people were assembled. Cannon were fired, and a pyrotechnic display was made. Speeches were delivered, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

Comments of the Republican and Democratic Press on the Platform and the Nominees.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, (Democratic.)

Mr. PENDLETON *has impressed his policy upon the Convention.* They have adopted it unanimously, and with the greatest enthusiasm. Inasmuch as the opposition to him was, in the main, affectedly based upon his financial views, this result is a magnificent victory, and a great compliment to his statesmanlike prescience and sagacity. We can state further from our knowledge of the man, that he will support the candidate of the Convention, nominated upon that platform, and will use all his influence to secure his success.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, (Republican.)

Does the Democratic platform mean another civil war? It declares the acts reconstructing the rebel State Governments unconstitutional, revolutionary and void. Does this declaration mean that the Democratic Party will disregard those State Governments, and will hold elections separate and apart from them, and will undertake to make a *coup d'etat*, and seize the Presidency by these secession votes, provided enough Northern States can be carried to make, with the illegal votes, a show of an election? This would mean civil war. If that is the game, the people want to know it. The attempt to hold elections in defiance of the State Governments would be a declaration of war. To attempt to put a President in office without a regular election and the formal canvass of the vote by Congress, would precipitate civil war. The land would again resound with the tramp of soldiers and the clash of arms. Is this the feast to which the platform invites us? Does all its acceptance of the results of the war merely lead us to the declaration of another war?

From the Utica Observer, (Democratic.)

News which electrifies the nation, makes the home of HORATIO SEYMOUR glad beyond power of words to express! HORATIO SEYMOUR, our fellow-citizen, friend, neighbor, the pride of his city, his country, his State, and of the nation, is named the next President of the United States by every delegate from Maine to California, and from Florida to Oregon, in the great National Democratic Convention!

From the Winona (Minn.) Democrat, (Democratic.)

Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR sent a letter to Col. BRODHEAD, of Missouri, in which he declares the platform on which he stands. At all events, it has the merits of perspicuity and decision, and our Democratic friends will find in it food for serious thought. Democrats are determined upon the restoration of the Constitution, but whatever they do will be done with coolness and judgment, and with an earnest, absorbing purpose to effect salutary changes peacefully.

From the Louisville Courier, (Democratic.)

The Conservative who finds fault with our platform because it does not pledge the payment of bonds in gold, has no excuse for abandoning the party on that account, and cannot take refuge among our opponents. The Democratic platform says unequivocally that the faith and credit of the Government must be maintained, not only in its dealings with bondholders, but in settlement with the humblest man who holds a claim against it. Where the contract says coin, the claim must be paid in coin. In other cases, payment is to be made "in lawful money of the United States." What is "lawful money" is left to be determined by the courts. But at all events there is to be one measure for all—the same money for the soldier and bondholder, for the laborer and the capitalist.

From the Louisville Journal, (Democratic.)

Whether or not we shall have Mr. PENDLETON himself, we at any rate have got his platform, which is the best part of him; and in that sign, under any standard-bearer whom the Convention is capable of selecting, we shall conquer.

From the Boston Post, (Democratic.)

With the character and services of the nominees of the Convention, the country is much too familiar to require a recapitulation. That they have been placed in their present positions by a national body of delegates, is a convincing demonstration of their elevated worth and their fitness for the responsible work to which they have been called. None who confide in the high patriotism of the Convention can raise a question respecting the sterling qualities of the distinguished men it has nominated. Their names will make the union of the Democracy still stronger, invite the increased confidence of the Conservatives, and break the thraldom in which Radicalism holds its followers.

From the Boston Advertiser, (Republican.)

Gov. SEYMOUR is an adroit and able man, a Democrat whose fidelity was never questioned, a thorough-going hater of New-England and of New-England ideas, and a candidate who can control the full vote of his party in his own State. FRANK BLAIR was, of course, nominated as a reward for his seditious letter printed on the eve of the Convention, and as a partial compensation to the extreme men who were disappointed by the failure to nominate Mr. PENDLETON. But he is personally obnoxious to many Democrats. The ticket so constituted is a defiance to the honest, patriotic and liberty-loving sentiment of the country. It is the more dangerous on account of the ability it represents, and the unscrupulous partisanship which would constitute the power behind, if by any possibility it should be elected.

From the Springfield Republican, (Republican.)

Though the *dénouement* was rapid, the plot had been skillfully arranged long beforehand. The *pronunciamiento* of BLAIR was one link of the chain, and his nomination as Vice-President fitly closes the scene. A Missouri Abolitionist of 1858 nominated in 1868 by FORREST, the Fort Pillow butcher, and WADE HAMPTON, the South Carolina cavalier, for the second place on the national ticket, was a strange sight. Gen. HAMPTON was condescending, of course. He thought it due to the soldiers of the North that they should have the Vice-Presidency, and he seconded, therefore, the nomination of Gen. BLAIR. As he took his seat, Gen. MCCLERNAND crossed the hall and took him by the hand amid vociferous applause.

From the Providence Journal, (Republican.)

The Democratic National Convention has put in nomination for the Presidency the most odious, because the most able, of the Copperheads who all through the war were persistently giving the enemies of the Government all the aid and comfort they could, without actually shouldering a musket in their behalf—HORATIO SEYMOUR, of New-York. The nomination is a painful surprise to the Democrats in this State, and they received the news at first with doubt and misgiving.

From the Albany Journal, (Republican.)

New-York State is Republican. The nomination of SEYMOUR will not secure a single Republican vote against GRANT and GRISWOLD. It but draws the line distinctly; and a simple, closely-defined issue between Democracy, past and present, as embodied in HORATIO SEYMOUR, ranges the majority of this State on the side of Loyalty, Liberty and Financial Fidelity. And this tendency to a decided drawing of the line, will be intensified by SEYMOUR's laudations of PENDLETON and VALLANDIGHAM's praises of SEYMOUR.

From the Philadelphia North American, (Republican.)

Mr. SEYMOUR represents the average sentiment of his party, which is not Democratic, as its name falsely imports, but Copperhead to the backbone. A more reckless, desperate, unscrupulous and plausible demagogue could not be found in the whole length and breadth of the party than the one thus selected to be the standard-bearer. Gen. BLAIR has no qualifications whatever calculated to fit him for so exalted a post as that of the Vice-Presidency of the United States. His habits have been for years disgracefully bad: far worse, in fact, than those of ANDREW JOHNSON ever were: and his presence in the chair of presiding officer of the Senate would be a mortification to his country. As a soldier we know little or nothing of his career that is to his credit. He had the good fortune to be with successful commanders, but his share of the labor by which success was achieved can hardly be distinguished.

From the Philadelphia Age, (Democratic.)

It is to his great abilities, to his pure and lofty character, that HORATIO SEYMOUR owes this peculiar and unprecedented honor. He has not been allowed to deny himself to the service of his country, at this juncture, because in him is recognised the special ability now demanded for her service. He is the statesman, the thinker, the administrator to whose ripe wisdom and experience the American people can safely trust the helm of State in all the difficult questions that attend our future as a nation. Problems of finance and of government are those in which he is best fitted to guide to safe and just solutions. Since the war, Gen. BLAIR has sustained the policy of President JOHNSON, and is, in opinion, thoroughly identified with the Democracy. His views were lately stated in a eulogy upon Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON, of which we, at the time, laid a portion before our readers. His recent letter commended him to us, as it did, no doubt to the Convention.

From the Richmond Whig, (Democratic.)

The platform meets the vital issues of the day, generally, with sufficient distinctness. The second resolution is not so distinct and comprehensive as it might have been. The doctrine it asserts is: "The regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens."

From the Providence Herald, (Democratic.)

Notwithstanding his most earnest protestations, Mr. SEYMOUR has been unanimously nominated by the great party of which he is the acknowledged head for the office of the President of the United States. No one can read the proceedings incident to that nomination, without feeling that his hold upon the hearts of his countrymen is too deep to justify him in further declining the honor which anxious millions are eager to thrust upon him. He, too, feels this, and ready now, as he has ever been ready, to perform any duty which his fellow-citizens demand of him, he accepts, unwillingly, the nomination which the greatest Convention the world ever saw delights to lay at his feet. HORATIO SEYMOUR is, to-day, the greatest, the most sagacious, the most liberal statesmen in all this broad land of ours.

From the New-Haven Journal, (Republican.)

Gov. SEYMOUR is perhaps the ablest man in the Democratic Party. He has the advantage of an education and of a life-long experience in political chicanery. Had he not been a partisan he might have been a statesman, but his training has been in that corrupt and selfish school of politicians that have disgraced New-York for a quarter of a century. Of Gen. BLAIR it is enough to say that he is his own worst enemy. From being a Radical Red Republican he has gradually sunk, with his failing manhood, into the ranks of the Copperhead Democracy. He can go no lower, and it is improbable that he will ever rise higher.

From the Boston Transcript, (Republican.)

It must be admitted that SEYMOUR, apart from his unquestioned ability, is an admirable exponent of the Democratic Party. Pretending to be an anti-repudiator, he is nominated on a repudiatory platform, and can, therefore, be run on the gold or the greenback dodge, according to the locality in which he is supported. Consistency and honor are not in demand in the Democratic Party, and it has, therefore, done well in selecting for its standard-bearer a man of finesse rather than principle, and who is unexcelled in the art of giving a plausible aspect to propositions which in themselves are fallacious, unjust or inhuman.

From the Boston Journal, (Republican.)

We have no doubt we express the entire Republican sentiment in avowing our complete satisfaction with the New-York nominations. They represent their party well. Mr. SEYMOUR, though he, as Governor of the great State of New-York, ostensibly lent his support to the war for the Union, was really the worst thorn in the side of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and one of the most obstinate impediments to the success of the loyal cause. His miserable, paltering course during the draft riots, and his addressing the brutal murderers as "my friends," will never be forgotten—at least during the present canvass. His merit, as a nominee, is that he will help bring out the true issues of the campaign, drawing the lines squarely, and making a fair, stand-up fight.

From the Hartford Times, (Democratic.)

Gov. SEYMOUR's reputation is wider than the Union, and his ability and integrity are believed to be fully equal to the high duties which he will be called upon to discharge. We need not say that we are rejoiced that the nomination has fallen upon a true and reliable representative of the Democratic Party. Without derogation of the patriotism or the power of the eminent man who wears the robes of the Chief Justice, we may say that at this juncture it required a Democrat to unite the great party of the people, and to win. Gov. SEYMOUR will be elected. He is one of the two, or perhaps three men whose names have been before the Convention, of whom this can be positively asserted. The platform is as sound and strong as the nomination. Both will sweep the West like a whirlwind, and indeed carry nearly all the Northern States, as well as some of the Southern.

From the Hartford Post, (Republican.)

While unusual ability has been conceded to Mr. SEYMOUR, he has always been considered a man of no force of character; possessing great ambition, his vascillations resulting therefrom have made him the object of much censure from that class of Democrats like Mr. EATON of this State, who believe in bold movements, and he was the last man they hoped to see selected by the Convention. While his nomination has prevented any open row in the Convention, the party has gained nothing that it would not have secured under the lead of PENDLETON, whose platform he stands upon. He will get the straight Democratic vote, and that is all. While CHASE, or even ENGLISH, might have provoked more enthusiasm among the masses, SEYMOUR will awake none.

From the Worcester Spy, (Republican.)

The Democrats could not have done their work more to the satisfaction of their opponents, nor have nominated candidates who could be more easily and surely beaten at the polls.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, (Republican.)

Blood-letting for the Unionists of the South; slavery for the negro; repudiation for those who have come forward with their means to the aid of their imperiled country. This is the treasonable tripod upon which the New-York platform rests, and which is concealed beneath a flowing drapery of plausible professions.

From the St. Louis Democrat, (Republican.)

All the world knows that the body of Northern Copperheads have as little desire to protect the national honor in peace as they had to sustain its flag in war; that the Southern rebels hate those who crushed them with loans as much as they hate those who crushed them with arms; that Copperhead and rebel, forming four-fifths of every Democratic convention, feel that the interest paid upon the national debt is the badge of their shame and the price of their defeat. Interpreted by the aid of these facts, the platform will not be misunderstood. It means repudiation. It assails the national credit in its resolutions quite as plainly as it assails the peace of the nation in its resolutions regarding reconstruction. It is such as rebels only should support.

From the Baltimore Gazette, (Democratic.)

We confess to a feeling of disappointment at the refusal of the Nominating Convention to select Mr. PENDLETON as its candidate. He had more popular strength than any other gentleman who was named, his fitness for the place was conceded, his political and financial views had been indorsed by the Convention, and it was clear that his name evoked most readily the enthusiasm of the country. We fail, therefore, to appreciate the soundness of the reasoning by which the Convention was led to reject him. But while thus regretting Mr. PENDLETON's defeat, we cheerfully accept the decision of the Convention, and we shall labor strenuously to secure for Gov. SEYMOUR as large a majority in Maryland as any other State will give, in proportion to its population.

The Drowning of the Davis Family at Holyoke, Mass.

From the Springfield Republican, July 9.

The persons drowned while crossing the ferry at South Holyoke to Williamanset Monday, were, as first reported, Mr. and Mrs. SAMUEL C. DAVIS and son, of this city. On Monday afternoon Mr. DAVIS hired a horse and carriage and took his wife and son to ride. They by the steam ferry crossed the Connecticut River to South Holyoke. After being gone a brief time they returned to the ferry to recross. When they were near the centre of the channel, Mr. DAVIS asked Mr. SMITH for the pail that was used for watering horses. Mr. SMITH pointed it out to him, and stepped into the engine room. On coming out he discovered that Mr. DAVIS had let down the forward chain, had taken off the bridle, and was giving the horse some water from the pail. He told him it was very careless, but DAVIS said the horse would not drink with his bit in, and at the same moment started for another pail of water, leaving the horse standing with his bridle off. DAVIS had gone but a few feet when the horse started for the front of the boat. Mr. SMITH caught him by the nose and foretop, but in spite of his exertions was carried over with him, Mr. DAVIS going off at the same time. One of the horse's feet struck Mr. SMITH, who was somewhat hurt in the hip. After going down twice he came to the surface just forward of one of the paddle wheels, and with the utmost exertion cleared them, caught hold of the stern of the boat and got aboard. It was a most extraordinary escape.

The carriage meanwhile hung by one wheel to the forward end of the boat, and Mr. SMITH's idea was to extricate it, if possible, so as to let the horse rise and swim to the shore. To accomplish this he ordered the engineer to swing the boat round, and that proving ineffectual, the steam was reversed and the boat started back, when the carriage sunk entirely from view. The efforts were useless, as doubtless all were drowned before he had time to do this, and probably the father and mother before Mr. SMITH had got upon the boat. He saw the boy rise to the surface after getting on, but was so exhausted that he could not spring to save him. The people gathered in crowds on the shores, and a search for the bodies was immediately begun. The body of the woman was drawn out in the carriage, and her hoop-skirt was found so much entangled in it that it was found necessary to cut it off. Mr. DAVIS was 43 years of age, and married his wife, whose maiden name was HARRIET RIDER, in Dover, N. H., both being at that time residents of Portsmouth.

MAINE.

Republican State Convention—A Great Gathering—The Resolutions—Renomination of Gov. Chamberlain—The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, July 8, 1868.

The Republicans of the "Pine Tree" State have done a good day's work to-day. A more harmonious, enthusiastic, or patriotic body of men never met in council than were those who gathered in this beautiful City of Portland to speak out upon the political issues of the day and to put in nomination a candidate for Governor and to choose Presidential electors.

The proceedings of the Convention were in striking and pleasing contrast with those which characterized the Democratic State Convention held at Augusta a few days since. Not that the delegates of the Convention held to-day were more intelligent or more moral than were those who nominated Mr. PILLSBURY, but the action which controlled the Republican Convention partook more of the spirit of genuine love of country than of aggrandizement and a determination to succeed at all hazards, even at the expense of loyal men and a repudiation of the plighted faith of the Government. It is well known in Maine that the Democratic State Convention held at Augusta was one of the most unprincipled political bodies ever assembled in the State. Heaven and earth were almost moved to give it respectability by force of numbers. Money was spent without stint to accomplish that result, and yet it was a tame affair. Democrats here confess as much. It was an immense body without the vital power, and there was no heart in the work transacted. It was, in fact, a mechanical affair. The Republican Convention held in this city to-day was altogether a different affair. It was not prompted by the cohesive power of public plunder, but it met and performed its duties from the promptings of an honest political faith which is deeply rooted in the hearts of the people of Maine, and which is expressive of the political faith of the loyal citizens of the country.

At an early hour this morning it was evident that the Convention would meet under the most favorable circumstances. All the delegates had reason to take courage at the sad plight into which their common enemy has fallen. The insults of the Augusta Convention to the people, and the bitterness and antagonism exhibited among the "great unwashed" in New-York, in their desperate strait for a Presidential candidate, only added to the determination of the Republicans to stand by the Chicago nominations and platform, and to show their faith in them by giving such a vote in September next as shall constitute a grand ground swell, for as goes Maine so will go the country. The special morning train brought a large number of delegates to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, and to the State Republican Convention. It numbered thirty cars, carried a field-piece, and a salute was fired at every station. It is evident that the campaign in the Dirigo State is to be opened in earnest. The State Convention was held in the City Hall, and the Soldiers' Convention in Deering Hall. Both places were crowded to repletion. The "Boys in Blue" held their Convention in the forenoon. There were no blowers and bummers hanging at its skirts, as was the case at the late Convention at Augusta. Gen. CALDWELL, who called it to order, made an eloquent speech, in which he claimed that those returned soldiers who were willing to surrender in peace what they fought for in war, misrepresented the soldiers of the country. Gen GRANT gave the country peace, and it was the duty of every soldier to support that military genius and calm and sagacious statesman. LUTHER W. BRADFORD, a private soldier in the Sixteenth Maine Regiment, was elected Chairman of the Convention. During the consultation of the committees on the organization of the Convention, a splendid engraving of Gen. GRANT was displayed on the stage, which had the effect to cause great cheering from the Convention, including a tiger. The resolutions reported by the Convention had the true ring to them, and they were unanimously adopted amid great enthusiasm. They adopt the Chicago National Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention platform, ask the State and National Governments to manifest substantial evidence of their debt to the nation's defenders by furnishing them, as far as possible, with employment, and indorse the nominations of GRANT and COLFAX. The Convention then adjourned and marched in a body to the City Hall, where the Republican State Convention was in session, where it subsequently pledged itself to the support of Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, and by committee presented its resolutions, which were also received and duly acted upon.

It was in the programme of the Committee of Arrangements that the Convention should be addressed by Gen. SICKLES, but that gentleman failed to connect with the morning train and did not arrive until near the middle of the afternoon, an extra train having been provided for him.

The Republican State Convention consisted of 1,078 delegates, and was presided over by Gen. GEO. F. SHEPLEY. As the Associated Press report will furnish you a good sketch of the proceedings of the Convention, I will only add that its deliberations were characterized by the greatest harmony and a desire to advance the interests of the party and the country. Gen. JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN was renominated for Governor by acclamation amid great enthusiasm. The resolutions adopted by the Convention are right to the point—so plain that even a Democrat need not err.

Gen. GEORGE L. BEAL was chosen elector from the western part of the State, and Gen. S. P. STRICKLAND elector from the eastern part of the State.

The balance of the session of the Convention was very profitably employed in listening to speeches, chief among which was that of Gen. SICKLES, whose patriotic flow of eloquence made a good impression. The campaign in Maine is now fairly begun, and the State will give a good account of itself next Fall.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.—There has not been for a long time, if ever, a greater swindle in the way of an election than that just closed in Mississippi. Planters have followed their hands to the polls and overawed them with threats of discharge, expulsion from the community, and all manner of violence if they did not vote the rebel ticket. Scores have been driven from North Mississippi, and been compelled to leave everything behind to save their lives. Many from De Soto County have called upon us who have thus fled for safety, but not until repeatedly threatened with death by some of the most respectable people in that county.—*Memphis Post, July 7.*

PERSONAL.—The following is a list of Americans registered at J. W. TUCKER & Co.'s, Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending 25th June, 1868: New-York—Mrs. T. C. Campbell, Mrs. W. P. Hallett and daughters, Harris Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Henry Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Smith, Wm. Gale and family, P. V. du Flon, T. H. Harris and family, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Moise, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. T. Ader, Chas. F. Zabriskie, J. P. Fellows, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Hurlbut. Baltimore—P. G. Gaspari, Mrs. W. C. Conine. Boston—Mr. and Mrs. John O. Peirce, Miss F. L. Gray. Baltimore—Mrs. Olivia C. Ellis. San Francisco—Eugene P. Dewey, Mrs. Theodore Payne, Miss Payne, Theodore Payne, Jr., Warren R. Payne. Philadelphia—Prof. Pancoast and family, Ed. Mellor, D. Wistar. Worcester, Mass. —C. O. Thompson. Manchester, England—Mrs. G. A. Chamberlin. Chicago, U. S.—M. A. Breed. Rome, Italy—Mr. and Mrs. Hooker. Paris—Dr. Livermore, Fred. Whitfield.

Who Wants to be Cured?

All who have Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel or Kidney Disease, and those who suffer from debility and prostration of the vital energies.

The GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER effectually cures these diseases, as will be seen by referring to the pamphlets to be had at any of the druggists' stores where the water is for sale.—*Advertisement.*

For moth patches, freckles and tan on the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by druggists everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

For sunburns, freckles and all blemishes of the skin and complexion use PHALON'S "Paphian Lotion." PHALON'S "PAPHIAN SOAP" is indispensable for the TOILET, BATH AND NURSERY. Sold by all druggists.—*Adv.*

Depend upon it, Mothers, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for all diseases of children, is a safe and sure medicine. It has stood the test of many years, and never known to fail. It regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and cures wind colic; produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder.—It Kills Instantly.—Cockroaches, fleas, bugs, and every kind of insect vermin killed at once by this remarkable powder. It is not poisonous but certain to do its work. A single 25 cent flask has often

KILLED A PECK OF COCKROACHES.

This powder is also the very best thing in the world to put away Furs, Carpets, and Winter Clothing, &c., in. It is sure to drive away Moths. Be sure you get Lyon's. It is the original and only true Insect Destroying Powder. Beware of Imitations. See the signature of E. Lyon on the flask. Depot, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

Persons should bear in mind that PANKNIN'S HEPATIC BITTERS are not simply so-called medicated Whisky, but a tonic prepared, with great care, of vegetable ingredients, and a compound which will give sure and permanent relief in all diseases of the stomach and liver.

Agents, HEGEMAN & CO.

Gents' Calf-Sewed Gaiters, $5.

Calf-sewed Oxfords, $4 50.

LORIN BROOKS & SONS,
No. 434 Broadway, cor. Howard-st.

Ladies, Cultivate Physical Beauty.—Mme. JUMEL'S MAMMARIAL BALM AND DEVELOPER positively improves the bust healthfully and scientifically, and pronounced by physicians the greatest reform of the age. 907 Broadway. Request circular.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

Chickering, Waters, Steinway's and other first-class new pianos to rent, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for the same. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. Monograms. French note paper, the best in the City.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED

STARBUCK—SMITH.—On Thursday, July 9, at Christ Church, 5th-av., by Rev. Ferdinand C. Ewer, J. BRADLEE STARBUCK, of Boston, to ANNIE E., daughter of the late Thomas Smith, and grand-daughter of Robert Cochran, deceased, of this City.

DIED.

COLEMAN.—On Thursday morning, July 9, MARGARET A. COLEMAN, Principal of Ward School No. 45, aged 34 years.

Her friends, teachers and pupils, also the school officers of the Ward Shools, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 12 o'clock, without further invitation.

DISOSWAY.—On Thursday, July 9, suddenly, GABRIEL P. DISOSWAY, in the 70th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, July 12, at 2 P. M., at Trinity M. E. Church, Factoryville, Staten Island, without further notice. Boat leaves Pier No. 19 Day-st. at 1 o'clock, and returns nearly every hour.

ENSLIN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 8, from the result of fractured skull on the 14th of February last, at Orange, N. J., CLAUDINE ALEXINA, born Feb. 25, 1858, daughter of Gottlob and Charlotte N. Enslin, and grand-daughter of Mrs. Jane H. Megarey.

Funeral from the residence of Mr. Thomas H. Norris, southeast corner of Washington and Greene avs., Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 11, at 3 P. M.

GIBSON.—At North Argyle, Washington County, N. Y., on Thursday, July 2, JANE GIBSON, aged 63 years, and for over 40 years a faithful and respected domestic in the family of the late Richard Oakley, of this City.

HOLMES.—On Friday, July 10, CAROLINE CRAWFORD, widow of the late Gilbert Holmes.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Newburg papers please copy.

KERR.—On Friday evening, July 10, JANE C. KERR, adopted daughter of Dr. O. White.

Funeral services at Dr. White's residence, No. 52 West 12th-st., on Sunday afternoon at 5½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Somers, Westchester County, N. Y., on the following day for interment.

MOORE.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Wednesday, July 8, MARY MOORE, daughter of the late Lewis Moore.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Episcopal Church at 2 P. M. on Saturday, July 11. A train leaves for Hackensack via Erie Railway Ferry at 12 M., and returning leaves Hackensack at 3:40 or 5:10 P. M.

NEWKIRK.—On Wednesday, July 8, ALMIRA NEWKIRK, widow of the late Benjamin Newkirk, aged 46 years, 9 months and 21 days.

Funeral service on Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 82d-st., fifth house east of 2d-av. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia and New-Haven papers please copy.

PALMER.—On Thursday afternoon, July 9, ANNE, daughter of A. Craig and Mary J. Palmer, aged 5 months and 19 days.

Funeral at Schenectady this (Saturday) morning, the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Friday, July 10, Mr. BARNET SMITH, in the 70th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. R. G. Horton, No. 147 West 46th-st., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Fishkill for interment.

SPADONE.—In the City of Bergen, N. J., on Thursday, July 9, MARGARET, wife of J. Henry Spadone, in the 29th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Van Winkle-st., near Bergen-square, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock.

STEARNS.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday morning, July 9, ECKLEY W. STEARNS.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Saturday at 1½ o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Mount Auburn for interment.

SHEAR.—On Thursday, July 9, at the residence of his parents, No. 449 West 34th-st., at 11:35 A. M., of consumption, FREDERICK LE ROY, eldest son of Le Roy N. and Eliza E. Shear, aged 21 years less 17 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 2 P. M.

☞ Dublin, Ireland, Rutland, Vt., St. Augustine, Fla., Detroit, Mich., San Francisco, Cal., and Minnesota papers please copy.

WEBB.—On Wednesday, July 8, WILLIAM W. WEBB, aged 58 years.

His funeral will take place on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 4 P. M., from his late residence, No. 415 State-st., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WRIGHT'S BLACK INK.

INSTANTANEOUSLY BLACK.
RESISTS THE ACTION OF TIME AND OF CHEMICAL AGENTS.
(See certificate from School of Mines on large bottles.)
This ink is unchangeably fluid.
Deposits no sediment.
Will not corrode the pen.
For sale by all dealers, and at wholesale by W. C. WRIGHT & CO., Manufacturing Chemists, No. 31 Broadway, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The under-mentioned firms will close their stores on SATURDAYS at 3 P. M. during the Summer season.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
LE BOUTILLIER BROS.
BRINCK & RUSSELL.
AITKEN & MILLER.

THE NATION'S POOR.—THE NEW-YORK Branch of the Association for Educating the Blacks of the South has reached the end of its sixth annual school term with an exhausted treasury. It has not the means of bringing home the devoted band of women who, for the past nine months, have given up all the comforts of their own quiet Northern homes to work for the education of the nation's wards—a work carried on in the face of many privations, and, in some places in opposition to the active enmity of the so-called "better class." During the past season, as in the previous ones, the Society has educated many thousands of children and some hundreds of adults, and the Trustees confidently believe that of the money intrusted to their care not a dollar has been wasted. But the receipts of the past three months have not equaled the promises at the time of the opening of the schools last Fall, and the Trustees are now compelled to ask all who feel an interest in this great work and its continuance, to contribute without delay such amount as they may feel willing to give, sending it either to FRANS. GEO. SHAW, President, No. 30 Vesey-st., or to EDWD. F. DAVISON, Treasurer, No. 128 Pearl-st.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.

AN IMPORTING HOUSE IS RETAILING Men's furnishings at VAIL'S, No. 141 Fulton-st., at prices never witnessed in this city, viz.: Fine Dress Shirts, $1 75; Muslin Drawers, 75c.; best Linen Drawers, $1 75; Gauze Undershirts, 60c.; fine Silk Shirts, $2 25; Linen Collars, $1 a dozen; finest "Dickens" Collars, $2; Guyot Suspenders, 75c. Ties, Bows, Sleeve-Buttons, Studs, &c., in wonderful profusion, at any price. It will pay to come forty miles for $3 worth.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.
Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.—Our new catalogue, No. 19, free; send stamp. Cheapest bookstore in the world: 100,000 books on hand; selling at half price; 500,000 stereoscopic pictures; 3c. each. LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 113 Nassau-st., below Beekman.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price $1 per hundred.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSUMPTION CURABLE BY DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES.

"To cure consumption," the system must be prepared so that the lungs will heal. To accomplish this, the liver and stomach must first be cleansed and an appetite created for good, wholesome food, which, by these medicines, will be digested properly, and good, healthy blood made, thus building up the constitution. Schenck's Mandrake Pills cleanse the stomach of all bilious or mucous accumulations, and by using the Seaweed Tonic in connection, the appetite is restored.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is nutritious as well as medicinal, and by using the three remedies, all impurities are expelled from the system, and good, wholesome blood made, which will repel all disease. If patients will take these medicines according to directions, consumption, very frequently in its last stages, will yield readily to their action. Take the pills frequently to cleanse the liver and stomach. It does not follow that because the bowels are not costive they are not required, for sometimes in diarrhea they are necessary. The stomach must be kept healthy, and an appetite created, to allow the Pulmonic Syrup to act on the respiratory organs properly, and allay any irritation. Then all that is required to perform a permanent cure is to prevent taking cold. Exercise about the rooms as much as possible, eat all the richest food, fat meats, game, and in fact, anything that the appetite craves, but be particular and masticate well.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth-st., corner Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

Dr. Schenck will be professionally at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New York, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., and then not until Tuesday, Aug. 18. A full supply of his medicines will be kept at his rooms, and by druggists generally. Each medicine has directions so explicit in all languages that no one can go astray. The only advantage in seeing Dr. Schenck is to be examined with the Respirometer, and to know whether they are curable.

If the lungs are too far gone, they will prolong life and soothe the pathway to the grave: and if they are curable, the medicine, if taken according to directions, will cleanse the stomach and liver, create an appetite and by taking plenty of good, nourishing food, the patient will outgrow the disease.

VISITORS TO THE CITY

Are invited to examine our extensive stock of
FRENCH CHINA, GLASSWARE,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
BRONZES, CLOCKS AND FANCY GOODS.
ALSO,
CHANDELIERS and FIXTURES for OIL and GAS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK'S NEXT VISIT professionally to New-York will be on TUESDAY, July 14, at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. All persons wishing to see him had better embrace that opportunity, as he will not be again in this City after the above date till Tuesday, Aug. 18. Dr. SCHENCK'S Medicines are all accompanied with full directions, so that any one can cure themselves. A full supply of them can be obtained at all times at his Rooms.

GOING TO BOSTON.

Dr. R. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., will positively close his office in this City 31st inst. for two months, and will open his Boston office Saturday, Aug. 3. Therefore, those afflicted with black worms or grubs, unnatural red noses or pimply eruptions on the face, or moles, wens and warts, or dandruff, itching and sore heads, or falling, loss or prematurely gray hair, or who wish to prevent such an affliction, should immediately consult Dr. PERRY. No charge for consultation. Send for interrogatory circular.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.
FORM OF CONSECRATION
OF A
BISHOP OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.
For sale at the CATHOLIC PUBLICATION HOUSE,
No. 126 Nassau-st., New-York.
Price 25 cents.

MOORE'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF MUSIC ELEMENTARY, TECHNICAL, HISTORICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL.
In one large volume of more than one thousand pages. Bound in cloth. Price $6. Sent post-paid. Publishers,
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

NO. 497 BROADWAY—NEW SUMMER BOOKS.

READY THIS WEEK.

Henry Powers, Banker. A capital new novel, by Richard B. Kimball, author of "Saint Leger," "Student Life," "Undercurrents," "Was He Successful?" Powerful, brilliant and fascinating. Price.......$1 75

Josh Billings on Ice. Another excessively funny work by the great American Philosopher and Humorist, "Josh Billings," fully illustrated with comic drawings. Price.......1 50

The Lost Cause Regained. A remarkable book, which will attract the earnest attention of every thoughtful person in the United States. Written by Edward A. Pollard, author of "The Lost Cause," (which sold nearly a hundred thousand copies.) Price.......1 50

Rose Mather. A splendid new novel by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, author of "Tempest and Sunshine," "Lena Rivers," "Cameron Pride," &c.......$1 50

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Behind the Scenes; or, White House Revelations. By Mrs. Keckley.......2 00

☞ These books are beautifully bound—sold everywhere—and sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price, by
G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, New-York.

EARLY NEXT WEEK.

A Key to the Travels of Alethitheras. To be had *gratis* on application at the publishers or the various book stores.

TRAVELS BY SEA AND LAND OF ALETHITHERAS.

"An ingenious satire on the follies, foibles, crimes, insincerities, doings and undoings of the human race in general, and Americans in particular. An attentive reader of this fanciful tale will find much wit and wisdom applied to many familiar features of his own and other lands."—*N. Y. Times.*

"We welcome this book as an attempt in the direction of earnest thought. Take it alto ether, true and false, sense and nonsense, fire and foam, metaphysics, criticism, sharp hits, classical quotations, facts, figures, information and misinformation, it is a book that will interest any one not stupefied with novels, to pick up and read, attentively and not too long at a time, to agree with and quarrel with heartily, and like very well after all."—*Round Table.*

"He is independent, original, fearless and acute in his criticisms, and sharp and happy in his satire."—*N. Y. Citizen.*

MOORHEAD, BOND & CO., Publishers,
No. 61 Duane-st., New-York.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY.
GOOD NEWS
FOR
JULY, 1868.
CONTENTS:
I. GOOD NEWS.
II. HEEDLESSNESS.
III. AMERICAN CHURCH.
IV. BELIEF.
V. JEAN INGELOW.
VI. MY FIELD.
VII. YOUNG MEN.
VIII. GREAT, STRONG AND FREE.
IX. NEW-YORK: ITS SOCIAL AND SANITARY CONDITIONS.
X. WOMAN'S RIGHTS.
XI. ITALIAN ART.
XII. MY LIFE. By a retired Clergyman.
XIII. NOTES AND COMMENTS.
XIV. BOOK NOTICES.

GOOD NEWS.

A scholarly Christian monthly for popular reading has long been a desideratum in this country. Good News will endeavor to supply the need.
64 pp., double column.
$2 50 per year.
SINGLE NUMBER, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
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Booksellers and Publishers,
No. 108 Fulton-st., New-York.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
GOOD STORIES. PART FOUR.
CONTENTS:
FROM HAND TO MOUTH. By FITZ-JAMES O'BRIEN.
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LITTLE PEG O'SHAUGHNESSY.
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With full-page Illustrations by EYTINGE, PARSONS and HENNESSY. Small 4to. Handsome Paper Cover. 50 cents.

These elegant and cheap little volumes are especially adapted to the needs of the traveling public—containing short stories, printed on large type, and put up in convenient form; but the stories are so genuinely good—being the choicest that can be selected from English and foreign literature—that they have become very popular with all intelligent readers.

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Two more volumes of the handsome Illustrated Library edition of the WAVERLEY NOVELS. $1 50 each.

*** For sale by all booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, by the publishers,
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston,
And No. 63 Bleecker-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.
ALSO,
HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

BEST CAMPAIGN SONG YET ISSUED.—"Keep the Ball a Rolling, or Grant in the Chair," song and chorus, as sung by the Anderson Brothers of the Union Glee Club, with immense success. Published by DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway, New-York, and for sale by all music dealers.
Price 30 cents.

BLUME'S.—$50 WORTH PIANO MUSIC FOR $3; best compositions of Strauss, Godfrey, Weingarten, Gung'l, C. Faust. Extra binding, $4; full gilt, $5. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway. Branch No. 208 Bowery.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH. No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

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Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Persons keeping Currency or Coin accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.

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Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

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We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

THE OLD
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CHARTERED 1824.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
NET SURPLUS	163,885 32
TOTAL ASSETS	$316,885 32

OFFICES, NO. 191 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, And NO. 11 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

76TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

Of TEN PER CENT. has this day been declared, free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July out of the profits of the last six months.

At an election held on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

FRANCIS P. FURNALD,	ALBERT W. GREEN,
FRANCIS A. PALMER,	GEORGE W. PLATT,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,	JESSE SELIGMAN,
JOHN BODINE,	GEORGE C. PETERS,
JAMES B. BLOSSOM,	BENJ. M. STILWELL,
BRYAN H. SMITH,	SAM'L F. WHITING,
JOSHUA SUTTON,	HARRISON P. LISCOMB,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	GEO. GILFILLAN, M. D.,
JOHN T. BRUCE,	EDWARD C. BADEAU,
JOSEPH RUDD,	ROBERT KNIGHT,

JEREMIAH V. SPADER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, F. P. FURNALD was unanimously reelected President, and CHARLES BURKHALTER Vice-President.

JUNE 13, 1868. TUNIS C. BERGEN, Secretary.

THE FIRM OF
GILLISS, HARNEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 24 Broad-street,

is dissolved by the death of T. H. GILLISS, Esq. The business will be continued by the surviving partners, C. H. HARNEY and J. L. SEARLES, under the style and name of

HARNEY & SEARLES.

They receive deposits subject to sight draft and allow interest thereon. Issue Certificates of Deposit and execute orders for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, and all classes of Government Securities.

PEORIA CITY WATER BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale, on account of the City of Peoria (Illinois,) three hundred thousand dollars of the bonds of that city, issued to aid in construction of water works. The bonds draw seven per cent. interest (coupons payable semi-annually in New-York,) on 1st of June and December, and have twenty years to run, and were issued under a special act of the Legislature of Illinois, which act also provides for a special tax for payment of principal and interest. The bonds are now offered at ninety-five per cent. and accrued interest.

JULY 3, 1868. CLARK, DODGE & CO.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Travelers and commercial credits issued through the City Bank, London, or Lherbette, Kane & Co., Paris.

TO THE HOLDERS AND OWNERS OF the coupon notes of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, bearing date July 1, 1867. Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the terms and provisions of the indenture executed by the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, to George W. Weld and Robert Hale, Trustees, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1867, that all the promissory notes of said Railroad Company therein described and thereby secured and numbered, as follows, viz.:

Nos. one to forty inclusive, for $5,000 each; Nos. forty-one to two hundred and forty inclusive, for $1,000 each, will be paid together with the accrued interest thereon, on presentation at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York City, on and after the 10th day of August, A. D. 1868, and from and after said last mentioned date all of said notes will cease to draw interest, and the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will no longer pay interest on the same. By order of the Board of Directors.

D. B. HOWARD,
Secretary and Treasurer St. L. J. and C. R. R. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.—The undersigned will receive proposals to the 11th inst., inclusive, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of the whole or any part of Twenty Thousand Dollars of said Bonds, for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.

JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Trustees.
LOWELL HOLBROOK,

TOLEDO CITY (OHIO) BONDS ISSUED FOR MUNICIPAL PURPOSES; also, ILLINOIS COUNTY BONDS, which will pay TEN PER CENT. INTEREST on the investment, and are considered FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES. For sale by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 10, 1868.

	Bid.	Ask		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81	113⅛	113⅜	5-20 C., '67, new	108⅝	108⅞
Coupon, 1881	113⅛	113⅜	5-20 Coupon, '68	108⅝	108⅞
5-20 Reg., 1862	109⅛	109⅜	10-40 Registered	107⅛	107½
5-20 Coupon, '62	113⅛	113⅜	10-40 Coupon	107⅜	107½
5-20 Coupon, '64	110⅛	110⅜	Gold	140⅝	140⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	111⅛	111½	June 7.30	108⅝	108⅞
5-20 C., '65, new	108⅝	108⅞	July, 7.30	108⅝	108⅞

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

MANNING & DE FOREST,

NO. 19 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN SOUTHERN STATE AND RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Offer for sale Alabama Five and Eight per cent. Bonds, Louisiana State and Levee Sixes, Georgia Sixes and Sevens, and South Carolina Sixes.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 170 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.

At an election held on the 24th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Exchange Fire Insurance Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
WILLIAM K. THORN,	CHARLES BUTTS,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	WILLIAM P. COOLEDGE,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE,	WM. T. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
ELISHA BROOKS,	THOMAS B. PECK,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	JNO. G. GOTTSBERGER,
A. M. BININGER,	SAMUEL RAYNOR.
EDMUND HURRY,	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.

ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTRY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

BONDS OF THE
CITY OF EVANSVILLE, INDIANA,

issued on account of Stock subscription in the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company.

Payable May 1, 1898,

Interest at the rate of seven per cent. payable May 1 and Nov. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The undersigned is authorized to sell $85,000 of the above described bonds. An exhibit of the financial condition of the city will be furnished on application.

R. G. ROLSTON, President,
No. 26 Exchange-place.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, in New-York, in State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1868:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$2,900,295 87
Commercial Paper	$1,094,102 85	
Demand Loans	1,653,283 02	
Indebtedness of Directors	152,910 00	
Banking House		175,000 00
Premiums and Accrued Interest		115,382 42
Cash Items		1,447,483 63
Due from National Banks		150,171 13
Due from other Banks and Bankers		80,633 54
United States Bonds deposited with United States Treasurer		1,086,300 00
Other Stocks and Bonds		28,000 00
Cash on hand, in Notes of other National Banks		30,000 00
Specie		18,986 10
Fractional Currency		11,000 00
Legal-tender Notes		180,000 00
Three per cent. Certificates		890,000 00
Total		$7,113,252 59

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$1,500,000 00
Surplus Fund		500,000 00
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller	$950,000 00	
Less on hand	8,327 00	
Individual Deposits		941,673 00
Due to National Banks		2,885,333 98
Due to other Banks and Bankers		503,996 95
State Bank Circulation outstanding		865,075 60
Profit and Loss		9,865 00
Unpaid Dividends		63,783 06
		43,525 00
Total		$7,113,252 59

State of New-York, County of New-York: I, JOHN M. CRANE, Cashier of National Shoe and Leather Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this seventh day of July, 1868. WILLIAM H. BARKER, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday in July, 1868:

RESOURCES.

Bills discounted	$6,283,314 03	
Demand loans	4,147,027 39	—$10,430,341 42
Liabilities of Directors	552,154 14	
Overdrafts		425 33
Premiums		150,993 48
Due from Banks		788,512 29
United States Bonds		3,651,000 00
Cash on hand, viz:		
Specie	$53,185 87	
National currency	55,254 25	
Legal-tenders	3,963,644 00	
Checks, &c	1,910,081 00	— 5,982,865 12
Total		$21,004,137 64

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$3,000,000 00
Surplus and profits		315,114 94
Circulation		1,740,000 00
Deposits:		
Individuals	$6,424,255 13	
United States	97,685 80	
Banks	9,335,646 77	—$15,857,587 70
Dividends unpaid		91,435 00
Total		$21,004,137 64

W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 7th day of July, 1868. CHAS. E. BOGERT, Notary Public, New-York City and County.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THE FOLLOWING FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS:

Columbus and Indianapolis Central R. W. Co., due Nov. 1, 1904.

Toledo, Logansport and Burlington R. R. Co., due Feb. 1, 1884.

Union and Logansport R. R. Co., due Dec. 1, 1905.

Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line R. R. Co., due Aug. 1, 1890.

Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line R. R. Co. (Sinking Fund,) due Nov. 1, 1886.

Chicago and Great Eastern R. W. Co., due Oct. 1, 1893.

Chicago and Great Eastern R. W. Co. (convertible,) due April 1, 1895.

The above roads having been consolidated into one corporation, under the name of the "Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company," the new Company has executed a trust mortgage to James A. Roosevelt and William R. Fosdick, of New-York, Trustees, covering all the roads, with the franchises and present and future acquired property, to secure an issue of Consolidated First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, payable in forty years (April 1, 1908,) at seven per cent. interest, maturing April 1 and Oct. 1 in New-York, the object being to consolidate all the above issues of bonds into one class.

The Union Trust Company of New-York (No. 73 Broadway) has been appointed the Company's Bond Fund Commissioner, and is authorized to exchange the new bonds for any of the above issues.

Copies of the mortgage and further particulars can be obtained at the office of the Union Trust Company, or at this office.

Parties exchanging bonds will have the difference of interest adjusted. B. E. SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CITY CENTRAL UNDERGROUND RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the New-York City Central Underground Railway Company hereby give notice that they will open books for subscription to the capital stock of said Corporation, at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of August next; and that said books will remain open for at least thirty days thereafter, that those who desire to subscribe for said stock may have the opportunity to do so; and in the event of a larger amount being subscribed than the capital stock of said Corporation, then such subscriber shall be entitled to a pro rata number of shares of said stock as near as may be, and in proportion to the amount so subscribed. Each subscriber shall at the time of subscribing pay to the Treasurer five per cent. of the par value of each share so subscribed by him.

W. B. OGDEN, President.

HENRY F. VAIL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, Receiver of the MORRIS COUNTY BANK, hereby gives notice that the creditors of said Bank are, by the order of the said Court, required to present to him their several claims and demands against said Bank, under oath or affirmation, within six months from the 20th day of May, instant, and in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of such dividends as may thereafter be made and declared by the said Court upon the proceeds and effects of said corporation.

THEODORE LITTLE, Receiver.

Dated Morristown, N. J., May 27, 1868.

NOTICE.—IN VIEW OF THE LATE FRAUDS, we would warn the public against the possible alteration of seven Certificates Michigan Southern Stock, issued in our name on the 22d of June, as follows, viz.:

Nos. 22,266 to 22,270, one share each.
Nos. 22,271, two shares; 22,272, three shares.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868. LOCKWOOD & CO.

NOTICE.—WE FIND THAT EIGHT CERTIFICATES of New-York Central stock were issued in our name on 11th June, as follows:

Nos. 68,733 to 68,737, one share each.
Nos. 68,738 and 68,739, two shares each.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868. LOCKWOOD & CO.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &C.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, July 10, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay $38 97 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay $32 77 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

WEST SIDE AND YONKERS PATENT (ELEVATED) RAILWAY COMPANY.

The undersigned Stockholders of the West Side and Yonkers Patent Railway Company have been appointed a Committee to notify the Stockholders that the Certificate of the Secretary of State has been received, announcing officially the fact of the full approval of the experimental section by the Commissioners and Governor, and the consequent vesting of permanent rights and franchises in this Company, according to law, and to request a full and punctual attendance of the Company at the annual meeting, to be held on Monday, the 13th instant, at 12 o'clock, at No. 95 Liberty-st., with a view to provide for its immediate construction.

The undersigned have full confidence in the practical success of the enterprise, and believe that it will meet the great public necessity for rapid transit in this City, and prove remunerative to the capital invested in it.

W. S. GURNEE,	WM. E. DODGE,
SAM'L D. BABCOCK,	WM. H. APPLETON,
DAVID DOWS,	S. M. PETTENGILL,
D. CRAWFORD, JR.,	JOHN H. HALL,
R. P. GETTY,	GEO. S. COE,
E. W. DUNHAM,	A. S. BARNES,
W. H. FOGG,	MORRIS K. JESSUP,

JAS. H. BENEDICT.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1868.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK.
Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.,
(late Williamsburg, L. I.)

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 20, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M. GEORGE RICARD, President.

WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.

SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1, to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third Monday in July.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 283 Bowery.

Six per cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

On and after Aug. 1, 1868, this Bank will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

The usual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after July 20, 1868. Dividends not withdrawn will be credited and will draw interest same as principal. Deposits made now draw interest from July 1. SIX PER CENT. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

THE USUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after July 16, 1868.

DIVIDENDS not withdrawn will draw interest from July 1.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st.

SIX PER CENT., free from tax, on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000. ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum upon all deposits entitled thereto on the 1st of July, will be paid on and after July 20.

ALL MONEY deposited on or before JULY 20 will draw interest from JULY 1.

CHARLES PECK, President.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, southeast corner of Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Money deposited now, or on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7. Bank Books in English, German and French.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Sec. GEO. FOLSOM, Pres't.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, (free from Government tax) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 20. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

Deposits on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

WM. S. WHITTOCK, N. J. HAINES, Vice Pr's. JOHN McLEAN, Pres. G. S. CHAPIN, Treas.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER H. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.

Open daily. Interest 6 per cent. on any amount free of tax. Deposits made before July 21 draw interest from July 1.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH.
NOS. 3 AND 5 BROADWAY, NEAR 1ST-ST.

Deposits made on or before July 20 draw interest from July 1.

Six per cent. on $5 to $5,000.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER S. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, as follows:

On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum; and

On sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of Five per cent. per annum.

ALSO, AN EXTRA INTEREST of one-half the above rates, payable on and after Monday, 20th instant.

The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1868. GEO. F. THOMAE, President.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER
BLEECKER-ST., June 23, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the Thirty-Fifth Semi-Annual Dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and Five per cent. per annum on larger sums payable on and after MONDAY, July 20, free of Government tax.

The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date. E. J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, No. 73 6TH-AV.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1868.—INTEREST at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be paid on $500 and under, and six per cent. on larger sums on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, 1868, and will be paid or credited July 20.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JOHN S. DICKERSON,
JAMES BOYCE,
Secretaries.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.

J. H. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 15 4th-av. CONKLING & BAYLES.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 102 Broadway,
New-York, July 9, 1868.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Gross Surplus	1,512,622 50
Total Assets	2,012,622 50

This Company has this day declared a dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

to its customers upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st instant, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and scrip will be issued on the 15th day of September to policy-holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled.

ALSO,

A CASH DIVIDEND for the payment in full of the scrip issued in 1862, with SIX per cent. interest thereon, payable Aug. 5, next.

ALSO,

A CASH INTEREST DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. on outstanding scrip for the years 1863, '64, '65, '66, '67, payable on the 15th day of September.

Scrip Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th day of September.

ALSO,

A SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT. upon the capital of the Company, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after FRIDAY, 10th instant.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 96 Broadway.

CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS	82,301 55

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.,

free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1.

M. M. BRADLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1868.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NOS. 470 BROADWAY AND 72 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on the 10th inst.

Condition of Company July 1, 1868:

Cash Capital	$200,000 00
Surplus	179,060 64
Capital and Surplus	$379,060 64

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 151 MONTAGUE-ST.,
BROOKLYN, July 8, 1868.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

A stockholders' dividend of 8 per cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.

ALSO, A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF 60 PER CENT., free of tax, to customers entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued Aug. 15.

ALSO, AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF 6 PER CENT. on the outstanding scrip of the Company, payable on demand. WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 152 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1868.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 237 BROADWAY, July 1, 1868.

A semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared payable on demand, free of Government tax.

GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY,
PITTSBURG, July 8, 1868.

The Board of Directors of the Columbia Oil Company have this day declared a dividend, No. 30, of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, 15th. A. P. McGREW, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, July 8, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend, or interest, under the provisions of the By-Laws, for the last six months, as follows:

At the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five, and under five hundred dollars, and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st instant, where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass books at any time when required, on and after the third Monday, 20th of this month. ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, June 30, 1868.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 18) of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend (No. 10) of 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Friday, 17th day of July proximo, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York, to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburg.

The transfer books will close on Tuesday, the 30th instant, at 2 P. M., and reopen on Saturday, 18th.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight per Cent. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 149 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1868.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 48 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the 8th inst., free of Government tax. J. M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors has declared a dividend of Seven per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free from tax.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 6, 1868.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 166 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1868.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMAN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after the 10th inst., free of tax.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1868.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. A. WILEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 100 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, 7th July, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 Broadway, July 8, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., free of all taxes, will be paid on and after July 1.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SIXTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—UNITED States Fire Insurance Company.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. W. WILSON UNDERHILL,

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1868. Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable at the Bank of America to New-York stockholders on demand.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

AUCTION SALES.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS AT WEST ELIZABETH, NEW-JERSEY.

ALLEN & BROWN will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 14, on the premises, over 800 city lots. Sale to commence at 12½ o'clock precisely.

This property offered for sale is in one of the most desirable localities in Elizabeth, N. J., directly at West Elizabeth Station, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, and within Thirty-five minutes' ride of New-York City. A person at Trinity Church can be landed in Elizabeth in less time than he can reach Thirtieth-st., besides avoiding the annoyance and discomforts of street cars and omnibuses, and at less expense.

The property is finely situated in a beautiful and salubrious region, with a magnificent view of the surrounding country, and giving all the advantages of rural residence with close proximity to the great business centre of America.

Elizabeth is a charming city of nearly 40,000 inhabitants, with abundant schools, churches and other public institutions, with wide and well paved streets, well shaded, and in its resident portions the private dwellings evince the good taste and liberality of its citizens.

The lots offered are ready for occupation, and can be built upon at once. The locality where they are situated is not a new "town" on paper, and requiring all expense of streets and other improvements, but is in the midst of an old and finely settled community. The railroad borders the property, and the station is within five minutes' walk of the most distant lot. The superiority of real estate in New-Jersey in being exempted from heavy taxation does not require explanation.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain. Parties desiring to attend the sale will be furnished with free tickets to and from the property on the special train leaving the foot of Liberty-st., at 11 o'clock A. M., on July 14.

Maps and particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 98 Broadway, or of B. WOODRUFF & SON, Elizabeth.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION OF SALE AT DUNELLEN.

Encouraged by the great success of the first sale, the N. J. Land Improvement Co. offers at public sale, 1,000 BUILDING LOTS AT DUNELLEN, FORMERLY NEWMARKET, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, one hour and a quarter from New-York.

LEWIS E. WOOD, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 15,

commencing at 12, noon, on the grounds, 1,000 valuable lots, situated as above.

These lots are located at the new town of Dunnellen, 2½ miles west of Plainfield, and are remarkable for the beauty and healthfulness of location.

The soil is sandy loam, very dry, and yet rich and productive. Washington Rock, celebrated in Revolutionary history, is only two miles distant. To persons of moderate means, seeking a home in the country, this place offers rare attractions.

AN EXTRA TRAIN will leave New-York, foot of Liberty-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M. on the day of sale, returning after the sale.

Free tickets, to a limited extent, can be obtained at the office of Central N. J. Land Improvement Co., No. 103 Liberty-st., on the day previous to the sale. Terms of sale will be 10 per cent., cash, on the day of sale; 30 per cent. more in 30 days; the balance can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

A. D. HOPE, General Agent.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HEATH HOUSE, AT SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.

Will be sold without reserve, On THURSDAY, Aug. 6, 1868, At 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises.

TERMS—One quarter cash and three-quarters on bond and mortgage for five years.

For particulars and lithograph of Hotel, apply to W. W. MARSH, Executor, Schooley's Mountain; Messrs. CLARKE & SCHENCK, Merchants' Hotel, New-York, or LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer, No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, under the direction of Samuel Jones, Esq., Referee, on MONDAY, July 13, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable houses and lots known as

NOS. 49 AND 49½ DIVISION-ST.,
NO. 172 CHERRY-ST.,
NO. 51 HESTER-ST.,
NO. 105 SHERIFF-ST.

Sale positive to the highest bidder.

W. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.

L. M. HOFFMAN'S SON & CO. WILL sell, on WEDNESDAY, July 15, 1868, at 11 A. M., at No. 111 Pearl-st., New-York, the following condemned supplies, viz.:

149 barrels ROASTED and GROUND COFFEE, adulterated with non-deleterious substances.

By order of C. L. KILBURN, Bvt.-Brig.-Gen., A. C. G. S., U. S. A.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1868.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on TUESDAY, July 15, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., unclaimed baggage, by order of Adams Express Company.

ALSO,

By order of the Harnden Express Company, about 300 packages, parcels, &c., of unclaimed baggage. Also, by order of the National Express Company, about 200 packages unclaimed baggage.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer, Salesroom, 101 Liberty-st.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION TO-DAY, at 10½ o'clock, genteel household furniture, carpets, gas fixtures, refrigerators, bedding, office desks, fancy goods, silver plated ware, cutlery, &c. Catalogues at sale.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO. THIS DAY, (Saturday,) July 11, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

150 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons landing.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—BY ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, HENRY C. TANNER, Receiver of the Artisans' Bank, will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, the 23d day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers, the remaining real estate, notes, checks, drafts, accounts and judgments, now in his hands as Receiver of the Artisans' Bank. For catalogues and particulars apply to A. PRENTICE, Attorney for Receiver,

jy1-2taw3w-W* No. 195 Broadway, New-York City.

SACKETT, BELCHER & CO.—THE REmaining assets and book accounts of said firm will be sold by LAWRENCE & STRATTON, at public auction, at No. 11 Pine-st., New-York, on the 15th of July, 1868, at 12 M., including certain lands in Texas. For further information call as above.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 202 Madison-av.,

Will reopen her

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

FRIDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.

Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.

will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE CONSERVATORY.

No. 75 University-place, corner of 13th-st.

Instruction on the piano $5 per quarter, private tuition $15, by German professors. Applications received daily, except Tuesdays and Fridays.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE," FOUNDED 1855, is a reliable Educational Bureau,

To aid those who seek well qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who want positions;
To transact Educational business of all kinds.

All seeking Teachers will find unrivaled facilities. Teachers wanting positions should have application form now. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 14 Bond-st.

PROF. I. S. DAVISON DEVOTES HIMSELF to the higher education of a few youth, of both sexes. Term begins Sept. 14, at his residence, No. 59 Hunter-st., corner Gates-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., where circulars may now be obtained. Four Misses will be received into the family, sharing all advantages with his son and daughters. Private tuition during the Summer.

Refers to Drs. T. L. Cuyler, J. E. Rockwell, J. T. Duryea, M. S. Hutton, Messrs. David M. Stone, Curtis L. North and Cyrus W. Field.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequaled; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest, working men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. For circulars address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—FOR Young Ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Reopens Sept. 16. The best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern languages, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Situation and climate unsurpassed. For prospectus, address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, Rector.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.

S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

FAMILY AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR Young Boys, environs of Hartford, Conn.

Rev. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, Principal.

DRY GOODS.

BEAUTIFUL TOYS.

At STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

MILLINERY.

POSITIVE FACT.—LADIES' BONNETS AND Hats at half price.

Dress Bonnets at $6—were $12.
15 real Lace Bonnets, warranted—worth $30.

L. BINNS, Millinery, No. 577 Broadway.

Please save this.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 1st day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANANIAS M. CAMERON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 10, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 26th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABRAHAM GUNST, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 29th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES DREYFUSS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 29th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICK W. LUDOVICI, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 6th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH CARPENTER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 2d day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 7th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HORATIO YATES, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 23d day of July, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 11, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANSON T. COLT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Anson T. Colt, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of July, 1868.

jy11-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. KNIFFEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William H. Kniffen, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of July, 1868 at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of July, 1868.

jy4-law3wSa* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH I. LYNES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph I. Lynes, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of June, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

je27-law3wSa*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES H. CADWELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charles H. Cadwell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated, New-York, on the 26th day of June, 1868.

je27-law3wSa* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of FREDERICK LANGE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Frederick Lange, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of July, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of June, 1868.

jy11-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of NATHAN T. MADDEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 22d June, 1868.

jy11-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of WILLIAM HERRICK, CHARLES Y. HERRICK, JAMES Y. HERRICK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William Herrick, Charles Y. Herrick and James Y. Herrick, of the City and County of New-York, in said district; who were on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petitions by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York, the 27th day of May, A.D. 1868.

SAMUEL RAYNOR, Assignee.

je27-law3wSa* Nos. 115 and 117 William-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. MARKHAM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George W. Markham, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 27th day of June, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

je27-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,442.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HIRAM EMERSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Hiram Emerson, of the City of Boston, State of Massachusetts, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 3d day of July, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

jy4-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM NEWFIELD, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Abraham Newfield, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who was, on the 11th day of February, 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Dated New-York, 24th April, 1868.

je27-law3wSa* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of LEFEBRA D. GORDON, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lefebra D. Gordon, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Jersey City, July 8, 1868.

W. MUIRHEID, Assignee,

jy11-law3wSa* No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of ADAM W. TURNBULL, JR., bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Adam W. Turnbull, Jr., who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated, Jersey City, July 1, 1868.

W. MUIRHEID, Assignee,

jy11-law3wSa* No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM FOWLER, of the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 7th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS GIRVAN, JR., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 2d day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE CHAPMAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 1st day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL P. WESTERVELT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 23d day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD STONE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firms of Stone, Graecen & Co., and of E. Stone & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 23d day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock, M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 2d day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH BERAN and SAMUEL TRISCHET, of the City, County and State of New-York, and against the estate of each of them individually, who have been both, as members of the firm of S. Trischet & Company, and individually adjudged bankrupts on the petition of the said Joseph Beran; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or to either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Register, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Beekman and Nassau sts., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, Messenger.

JULY 11, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID H. TALLMAN, bankrupt, No. 939.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by David H. Tallman, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of July, 1868.

jy4-law3wS* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM C. H. SHERMAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by William C. H. Sherman, of the town of New-Windsor, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A.M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated at New-York, July 3, 1868.

jy3-law3wSa GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN J. SCHOONMAKER, a bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to this Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 18th day of July, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Chambers of the said District Court, before Mr. Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the said bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 12th day of June, 1868. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

je27-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of HENRY W. ANDRESS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the said bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, June 6, A. D. 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy4-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of ISAAC WILLIAMS, a bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac Williams, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of April, 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

je27-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT W. REYNOLDS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Albert W. Reynolds, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of July, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,

jy11-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. ALDRICH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William H. Aldrich, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 19th day of June, A. D. 1868.

je27-law3wSa* J. M. ANDREWS, Assignee.

NO. 819.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH MERRILL, bankrupt. —In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph Merrill, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

jy4-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,389.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of MYRON ROSENBERG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. —To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Myron Rosenberg, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 3d day of July, A. D. 1868.

WILLIAM HARDY, Assignee,

jy11-law3wSa* No. 75 Franklin-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JACOB C. GARRISON, bankrupt. —The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacob C. Garrison, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated Jersey City, July 8, 1868.

W. MUIRHEID, Assignee,

jy11-law3wSa* No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss: New-York, July 9, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN C. DODGE, of said City of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.

jy11-law3wSa* G. B. FLINT.

NO. 1,538.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of JOSEPH HUGHES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph Hughes, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of July, A. D. 1868.

jy11-law3wSa* WM. W. STONE, Assignee.

GOLD COINS (FRACTIONAL) FOR WATCH charms or ear-rings, $2 50 and $4 50 per set. B. CONNINGTON, No. 11 Park-row.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, July 11
EUROPE..........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, July 25
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 8
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Aug. 22

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, July 11, at 10 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN viz.:

MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA,
MINNESOTA, COLORADO,
With other first-class steamers building.

MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, July 22
COLORADO...........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
NEBRASKA...........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, July 15
CUBA leaves...........WEDNESDAY, July 22
JAVA leaves...........WEDNESDAY, July 29
AUSTRALASIAN leaves...WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
SCOTIA leaves.........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
RUSSIA leaves.........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19

Chief cabin passage..........$130
Second cabin passage.........80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage..........145
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF BALTIMORE will sail from Pier No. 45 North River at 10 A. M. TO-DAY. Passengers will require to be on board one hour before sailing.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY, July 11
ETNA (via Halifax)..........MONDAY, July 13
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY, July 18
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY, July 25

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY,

From Pier No. 20, North River 12 o'clock noon.

HIBERNIA..........July 11 | COLUMBIA..........Aug. 1
EUROPA............July 18 | CALEDONIA.........Aug. 8
IOWA..............July 25 | BRITANNIA.........Aug. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion Tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TRIPOLI..........July 16 | TARIFA..........July 30
ALEPPO...........July 23 | PALMYRA.........Aug. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.

The steamship DENMARK, THOMPSON, will leave SATURDAY, July 11, at 11 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE TO THE CONTINENT.

The new iron North German steamship
SMIDT,
(Capt. H. RASCHEN,)
of 2,400 tons capacity,
WILL SAIL FROM NEW-YORK
TO BREMEN,
SATURDAY, July 25.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin..........$75 }
Second Cabin..........30 } Payable in
Steerage..........22 } Gold.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For further information, freight, and passage, apply to
THIELE, MOTZ & CO.,
No. 2 Hanover Buildings, Hanover-square.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon

FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JULY 16—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. F. T. KING, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. CAVERLY.

Steamer leaving Aug. 8 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Sept. 1 for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT, TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

By Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN, sailing on THURSDAY, July 16.

Per cubic foot, 90 cents; per pound, 1¾ cents.

Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about twenty days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of July 20. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,

or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon.

JULY 4—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.

JULY 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will always be as low as by any other line.

For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 22d of each month from Panama to New-Zealand and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 9th of each month. First and second-class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first-class, and $218 to $243 for second-class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are completed for the carriage of a limited quantity of merchandise on through bills of lading; freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—The steamship GRANADA will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on MONDAY, July 13, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

In consequence of sickness at Havana, the above steamship will sail direct for Sisal and Vera Cruz on present voyage.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE

FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,

for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, July 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.

Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.

Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.

Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.

Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, via Nassau, July 16.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, July 23.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, July 30.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, on THURSDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER....SATURDAY, July 18
CORTES..........NELSON....SATURDAY, July 25

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The fine steamship MONTEREY will sail on the following Wednesday.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, Passport Agent, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:

8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.

9:20 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

3 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.

4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.

All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hemstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Travelers can now procure
THROUGH TICKETS
from New-York to San Francisco at greatly reduced rates. Also tickets to all points in Colorado, Dakota, Utah, Montana, Idaho and Nevada.

For tickets and any information relative to the route apply to
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Stage Department,
No. 84 Broadway.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,

(finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY Railroad for LONG BRANCH, Toms River, Manchester, Bricksburg, Red Bank, &c., from Pier No. 30, foot Chambers-st.

Daily (Sundays excepted) at 9 A. M. and 4:10 P. M., by the favorite steamers
JESSE HOYT and
NEVERSINK.

Touching at Pier No. 4, for passengers only, at 4:20 P. M.

Returning leaves Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Toms River at 5:40 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 9:20 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.

Commutation tickets, one month, $17 50; two months, $30; three months, $36.
W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

RAILWAY EXCURSION TICKETS FOR any point exchanged, bought or sold cheap, at No. 661 Broadway, corner Amity-st.

HOTELS.

UTICA, N. Y.—NEW AND ELEGANT HOTEL opens July 13, Butterfield House; superb accommodations for 200 guests; daily trains for Trenton Falls; porters at all trains; baggage free. GEO. W. PEARSON, Proprietor.

STATIONERY.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN ENVELOPES FOR 1868.

Unique, Handsome, Significant, True, Ornamental, Useful and Historical.

ON THE FRONT—The names of the distinguished candidates, with the latest heart sentiment of each. ON THE REVERSE—A complete synopsis of the Republican platform.

The political campaign of 1868 is destined to be the most memorable of any since the foundation of the Republic. There can be no more expressive souvenir of the Republican aspect of it than these envelopes.

Every citizen should have a few, at least, to keep for posterity. Copyright secured. Republicans will, of course, use and circulate them extensively as possible.

100 sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of $1.
400 sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of 3.
1,000 sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of 5.
5,000 sent by express, at $4 per 1,000.
10,000 or more sent by express, at $3 50 per 1,000.

WM. P. LYON & SON,
Envelope Manufacturers,
No. 537 Pearl-st., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

THE BRISTOL LINE

FOR BOSTON,
from Pier No. 40, North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M.

TRAVELING AT HALF-PRICE.
In the Grandest Boats in the world.

TO BOSTON..........$1 00
Meals 50 cents.
Accommodations for 1,200 passengers.

These boats leave an hour later, and arrive in Boston ahead of all other lines.

A CHEAP AND CHARMING EXCURSION.
A. L. ANDERSON, General Manager.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.

To Boston, first class..........$1 00
To Providence, first class..........50

The new and elegant side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL,
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Up-town passengers, by taking the boat at 19th-st., East River, have one and a half hours longer at their homes, and avoid the crowded streets in the lower part of the City.

Passengers from down town, taking Avenue A or Avenue B cars, from the Astor House, or the South and 34th-st. cars, will be landed within two blocks of this Pier. The Steamers will also stop at this Pier in the morning, on the down trip, to land such passengers as desire it.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOOK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.

NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.

The NORWALK leaves Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20. Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40. Pier No. 4, North River, foot of Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

The ALLISON leaves North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., East River, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20. Peck-slip at 8:40; 11:40, 2:40. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:12 and 3 o'clock.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.

Fare to Boston (Cabin)..........$1 00

Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
New-York, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.

MAGENTA
will leave Barclay-st. at 7:15; Christopher-st., 7:30; 34th-st., 7:45, stopping at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburg at 1:15, making same landings, arriving in New-York 5:30 P. M.

Fare to West Point and Newburg, 50 cents.
Intermediate landings, 25 cents.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Saturdays and Sunday, $1. Returning, leaves Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 3?8 West-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, July 10, 7 A. M.	Friday, July 10, 11 A. M.
Saturday, July 11, 11 A. M.	Saturday, July 11, 6 P. M.
Sunday, July 12, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 12, 1:30 P. M.
Monday, July 13, 9 A. M.	Monday, July 13, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, July 14, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 14, 2 P. M.
Wednesday, July 15, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, July 15, 3 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—RAILroad time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 2:45, and from foot of 34th-st. at 3 o'clock, connecting with the Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Returning, leaves South Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., or on arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains.

Fare, 75 cents; Excursion Tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

FARE 25 CENTS.—AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. On and after TUESDAY, June 30, the steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every afternoon at 3:40; 34th-st., 3:55, (Sundays excepted.) Returning leaves Haverstraw every morning at 6:15; landing at Sing Sing, 6:50; Nyack, 7:30; Irvington, 7:50; Hastings, 8:05; Yonkers, 8:20; arriving at 34th-st. at 9:10. Fare to Nyack, 20 cents; to Yonkers, 15 cents.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, on and after May 30, will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 8:45. Landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. The light-draft steamboat SENECA will transfer passengers and baggage to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

Fare to Albany or Troy, $2.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW.—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Albany Day Line Steamboats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. On and after Monday, July 13, the day line boats will leave Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M., arriving at Albany in time to connect with trains on the Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—DURING the warm weather this Line will run their palatial steamers ST. JOHN and DREW, on SUNDAY EVENINGS, commencing on the 12th inst. Departing from their Pier, No. 41 North River, at 6 o'clock, and from Albany on the arrival of the evening train of cars from Saratoga.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1.—The elegant steamers of the Albany and Troy Line will make special trips on SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS, leaving Pier No. 44 North River, near Spring-st., at 6 P. M., and 34th-st., North River, at 6:30 P. M., connecting with railroads for all points West and North. Excursion tickets for Saturday up and Sunday down, $1 50.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—Fare 50 cents.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30 o'clock; 34th-st. 7:45, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburg at 1:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 P. M.

1868.—D. D. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT Line from foot Harrison-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) for Carmansville, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill, landing at 34th-st. pier. For hours of leaving see poster. Office on pier. E. LANE, Agent.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplancks and Peekskill. The steamer ANTELOPE leaves foot of Harrison-st. every morning at 8 o'clock, stopping at West 34th-st. at 8:15.

SUNDAY BOATS FOR HARLEM, HIGH BRIDGE AND KARL'S PARK.—Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM and CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN will leave Harlem every hour from 9 A. M. until 7 P. M. Leave Peck-slip every hour from 9 A. M. until 7 P. M. Fare to Harlem 15 cents.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Captain JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M., Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River. (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

PRINTING.

THE GREAT AMERICAN PRINTING MACHINE.

BULLOCK'S SELF-FEEDING AND PERFECTING PRESS.

This is the cheapest, best, and most economical Machine in the world.

IT FEEDS ITSELF.

It has printed over 15,000 copies of the New-York Sun per hour, both sides, or 30,000 impressions.

IT PRINTS BOTH SIDES AT ONCE.

The New-York Sun uses Bullock Presses exclusively.

Take a look at the Sun.

The Government Printing Office, Washington City, has adopted it on account of its economy and good work.

The Philadelphia Democrat has also adopted it.

The Company is now putting two splendid machines in the New-York Herald office.

THESE PRESSES DEFY COMPETITION.

Every newspaper man and printer should examine these little, but mighty and wonderful machines.

For particular information address,
THE BULLOCK PRINTING PRESS COMPANY,
No. 738 Sansom-st., Philadelphia.
Or O. WENDELL, General Agent, Washington City.

PRINTING INK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

AT
NO. 24 BEEKMAN-ST.,
NEW-YORK.
JOHN G. LIGHTBODY

is constantly manufacturing, and has always on hand, every variety of PRINTING INK, from the finest black to News Ink, which he warrants equal to any ever manufactured, and at as low prices as can be sold by any regular manufacturer. Orders forwarded by steamboat and railroad to any part of the country, by addressing me at No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York.

This paper is printed with my News Ink.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ACT PRUDENTLY

Or you will go further, fare worse, and pay more. See the choice plots of the

MOUNT RUTHERFORD CO.,

At the Station,
RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.
Forty minutes only.

For maps, terms, &c., apply to BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway; CHARLES BLAKISTON, No. 26 Liberty-street; Agents for the Company; or to R. H. BARROWS, General Superintendent, Rutherford Park, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE—A NEAT two-story house, with something over two acres of ground, being an entire block. There are stable, coach-house, hennery, pigsty, &c.; garden very large, and contains 150 choice grapevines, 100 Lawton blackberries, 500 strawberry plants, and a variety of pear, apple and cherry trees. Fine elm shade trees in front, with varieties of other shade and evergreen trees on the grounds; 8 minutes' walk from depot, which is reached by Central New-Jersey Railroad in one hour. This house and grounds will be let for the season, with furniture, at $125 per month, or to 1st of April next, at $100 per month. Lowest price for the place $8,000, $3,000 of which can remain. Apply only to
ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO.,
No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY seat, situated in Yorktown, Westchester County, 6 miles from Peekskill. This property consists of of about 110 acres of land, most of which is under a high state of cultivation. House contains 12 large rooms; barn, carriage house, grainery and all the necessary outbuildings, and commands as fine a view as any property located in Westchester County, being near the celebrated Lake Mohegan. For full particulars apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—SITUate on the west side of 7th-av., near its junction with Broadway, is four-story, high-stoop, marble basement and steps, with brick front trimmed with marble; size 20x45, and contains 16 rooms. The house is in perfect order throughout, with all modern improvements; also, fully and handsomely furnished. The house and furniture will be sold at what the house is actually worth, viz.: $25,000. Apply only to ROBT. N. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 31 Pine-st.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—HANDSOME COUNtry residence for sale.—New frame French-roof house, 35x37; all modern improvements; verandahs, 35 x7, front and rear; three acres of land; barn and outbuildings; well 60 feet through rock; extensive view; one hour from New-York. Apply to LEMUEL FREEMAN, on the premises, or to BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—EIGHTY-NINE lots in one plot, 200 feet on 10th-av., running back on Harlem River, with frontage on the same of 200 feet. Lowest price, $600 per lot. Also other plots. Apply only to ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO.,
No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A VERY DESIRABLE lot on 4th-av., east side, commencing 50 feet south of 55th-st.; size 25x90 odd feet. Apply only to
ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO.,
No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE IMPROVED BUSIness property, contiguous to Broadway, and between 14th-st. and Broome-st. Price $40,000; easy payment. Apply by note only to
THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 158 West 21st-st.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 128th and 13th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of a house in East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., and within ten or fifteen minutes walk of the principal ferries. Gas, hot and cold water, and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply to M. HENNESSY, No. 3 East Baltic-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, WITHOUT young children, the three-story and basement house No. 128 South 4th-st., corner 6th-st., Williamsburg, excepting the second floor and back room of the third; rent taken in board, &c., for two persons; parlors partially furnished. Apply Monday and Tuesday, from 3 to 9 P. M.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON Manhattan Heights, fully and completely furnished in a superior manner; hot-house, extensive grounds, fruits, flowers, shrubbery, &c., in abundance; plenty of lawn, large garden; to rent for the Summer or year.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AT RED BANK, NEAR THE SHREWSBURY River, a new house of ten rooms, for the very low price of $75 per month, for two months, furnished. Apply to GEORGE B. CHAMPLAIN, Red Bank.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, Times Office.

TO LET—THE FINE STORE NO. 581 BROADway, through to Mercer-st., with three back lofts. For particulars inquire at No. 449 Broadway, up stairs.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of certain new Avenues, Roads and Public Places or Parks, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park, in the City of New-York.

The Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled—"An act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Central Park," passed April 4, 1866, and of the act entitled—"An act to enable the Commissioners of the Central Park to make further improvements in the City of New-York," passed April 13, 1866: and of the act entitled—"An act to alter the map or plan of certain portions of the City of New-York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same," passed April 24, 1867: hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court, in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 31st day of July, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter. That the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of a new avenue eighty feet in width, between the Eighth-avenue and Ninth-avenue, and running from One Hundredth-street to the intersection of the Avenue St. Nicholas and Manhattan-street.

Also a new avenue running diagonally from the new avenue last mentioned, at or near One Hundred and Thirteenth-street to the Ninth-avenue, at One Hundred and Sixteenth-street.

Also a new avenue between Ninth and Tenth avenues, running from One Hundred and Tenth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.

Also a public place or park between One Hundred and Tenth-street and One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, and intermediate the three new avenues before-mentioned, the Ninth-avenue and the Tenth-avenue.

Also a public place, being a triangle formed by the intersections of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and the first-named two of the above-mentioned new avenues.

Also a public place, being a quadrilateral formed by the intersection of the Avenue St. Nicholas, One Hundred and Twenty-third-street and the first-named of the above-mentioned new avenues, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, July 7, 1868.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANOTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.

CARRIAGES. HARNESS. CARRIAGES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK.
GREAT BARGAINS.

At warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

A lot of second-hand carriages for sale cheap.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A HEAVY CART horse, young, sound and kind, will work anywhere; price $250; also, a pony-built horse for $150. No. 1,063 2d-av., corner 56th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS!

Pyle's O. K. Soap

IS UNQUALIFIEDLY THE GREAT
HOUSEHOLD SOAP OF AMERICA,
Rivaling the best European productions.
MILLIONS OF POUNDS

are annually sold, and the demand is steadily increasing. Its consumers are chiefly intelligent housekeepers, who have learned from experience that the best articles are always the cheapest in the end, and among whom are the following distinguished names:

Hon. Schuyler Colfax,	Hon. Cyrus W. Field,
Hon. Horace Greeley,	Rev. Theo. Cuyler, D. D.,
Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D.D.,	Rev. Thos. Armitage, D.D.,
P. T. Barnum, Esq.,	Editors of the Independent,
Editors of the Evangelist,	Editors of the Chris. Advocate,
Editors of the Evening Post,	Editors of the Jour. Commerce

And hundreds too numerous to mention.

But we respectfully invite the economical to try it and judge for themselves. All first-class grocers have it for sale, or can readily get it for you.
JAMES PYLE, Manufacturer,
No. 350 Washington-st., corner Franklin, N. Y.

THE SCALPEL, NO. 46, CONTAINS two lectures to his private Surgical Class, on Stricture and its instant cure by the Urethrotome, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Inclose 25 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evening, At No. 42 5th-av.

WITT'S PATENT ROCKING CHAIRS, without projecting rockers, manufactured by DEXTER HOWE, No. 129 Canal-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE,

NYACK, ON HUDSON.

A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. Address L. D. MANSFIELD.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite summer resort, situated on the Catskill Mountains, State of New-York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1. Terms $4 50 per day, or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad Trains, and the day boats from New-York or Albany.

Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New-Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, daily at 5 P. M. (Saturdays at 2 P. M.)
CHARLES L. BEACH.

OCEAN HOUSE,

NEWPORT, R. I.,
will be opened for the reception of guests, June 29. Rooms occupied one or more weeks, a discount will be made from the transient price.
JOSEPH B. WEAVER.
Newport, R. I., June 20, 1868.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I., now open, pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north point of Long Island, fronting the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; beautifully shaded, fine fishing, bathing, boating, driving, &c.; terms moderate. Steamer Escort, Pier No. 26 East River, land passengers at the house. M. B. PARSONS & CO.

HOTEL, BOARDING HOUSE AND RESTAURANT proprietors will find it for their interest to buy their silver-plated ware, and to have their replating and repairs done at the
LUCIUS HART MANUFACTURING CO.,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st., New-York.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE.—Steamboat from Peck-slip at 4 P. M.; leaving Neptune House dock 7:30 A. M. Landing at Pier No. 37, each way.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT MAMARONECK—AT A FINE residence, on very high ground; house situated off the road; croquet ground, fine play grounds for children; perfectly healthy, shady; full view of Sound; stabling for horses; ten minutes from depot, our conveyance to and from depot; two miles from Sound; good fishing; delightful place; ice-house full, fine well water; everything right; piazza in front. Terms moderate. Address R. C. S., Box No. 328 New-York Post Office.

BOARDING AT WATERLOO-PLACE, on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the ocean, near steamboat landing and Rumsom Station of the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad; sea or river bathing; terms reasonable. Address S. P. WYCKOFF, Waterloo-place, near Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

AT PORT JERVIS, THREE HOURS' ride from New-York, near depot, first-class board for gentlemen and their families, pleasantly situated, shady and cool; terms moderate; plenty of fresh milk and vegetables; good boating, hunting, fishing, &c. Address D. S. VANCE, Port Jervis, N. Y., or No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family at Fairfield, Conn.; distance, 50 miles from New-York, via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, for gentlemen and wives or a family of five or six; good house and accommodations. Apply to J. C. WATERS, No. 14 John-st.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

PERSONS DESIRING UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE Summer board for ten weeks, after July 1, would do well to address, with references, Drawer No. 57 Post Office, Poughkeepsie.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 50 WEST 12TH-ST., HAVING changed hands, has been painted, papered and put in complete order. Large and small handsomely furnished rooms, with first-class board, may now be secured. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, with closets, hot and cold water, bath, and board for two only $16 a week; fifteen minutes from Central Park, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

THREE WELL-FURNISHED AIRY rooms, with good board, will be let to families or single gentlemen at No. 56 (old number) East 35th-st., near Park-av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—TO A RESPECTable family, a front and back parlor, back basement, and two attic bedrooms. Apply at No. 33 Wooster-st., near Grand.

ROOMS TO LET—TEMPORARILY OR PERmanently, singly or in suites; also one suitable for a physician's office. Apply at No. 28 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

BOARD FOR TWO GENTLEMEN.—NO. 9 Gay-st., near Waverley-place. Inquire for French teacher.

AT NO. 34 WEST 21ST-ST.—TWO NICELY-furnished rooms to let, with first-class board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 125—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms en suite, or single, with board, permanent or transient; private table if desired.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS BOARD—AT NO. 87 Henry-st.; a suite of handsomely furnished rooms on second floor.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A LADY, BETWEEN 4th and 7th avs. Address M. G., Box No. 107 Times Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HALL BEDROOM, at No. 107 West 16th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman a situation as nurse to an invalid lady or take charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for one week at No. 325 East 26th-st., third story, front room.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED HOUSEkeeper, a New-England woman, a situation, at low wages, during the hot weather, (and longer, if mutually agreeable,) in the vicinity of the sea-shore. Address NEW-HAMPSHIRE, Box No. 158 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and fine washer or laundress; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 30 West 30th-st., over private stables.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; has over six years' City reference from his last place; has no objection to the country, and would make himself generally useful. Address M. L., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY an active young man, who has long experience in the business; can be highly recommended, no objection to the country. Apply at No. 21 Washington-square. T. S.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a competent, sober, reliable young man; thoroughly understands his business; is willing to assist in a garden and make himself useful; best of City reference. Address M. J., Box 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY young man as coachman and groom; has the best of City reference from his late employer; will be found willing and obliging; has no objection to the country. Address J. C., Box No. 114 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman or groom, and to assist in the garden; willing to make himself useful; good reference. Call on or address WALLIS, 111 West 16th-st.

WANTED—FOR AN INTELLIGENT, HONEST and steady boy, 16 years of age, a situation in some wholesale store; can give good references. Address W. D., Box No. 1,615 New-York Post Office.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.—A young man seventeen years old, wishes to learn the carpenter's trade; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address, or call, J. COLEMAN, No. 19 East 30th-st.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED FOR NATIONAL CAMPAIGN GOODS.—8x10 steel engravings of GRANT and COLFAX, with or without frames. One agent took 60 orders in one day. Also, National Campaign Biographies of both, 25 cents. Pins, badges, medals and photos for Democrats and Republicans. Agents make 100 per cent. Sample packages sent post-paid for $1. Send at once and get the start. Address GOODSPEED & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or Chicago, Ill.

BRICKLAYERS WANTED.—GOOD bricklayers, willing to work ten hours at the rate of $5 per day, will find steady employment by calling on the Secretary of the Executive Committee of Master Masons, at the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York, from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—A MIDDLE-aged American lady to assist a young and inexperienced wife in the cares of housekeeping, sewing, and the government and education of children; a New-England lady preferred. Address LACON, Box No. 119 Times Office.

DRY GOODS.—WANTED, TWO OR THREE experienced dry goods salesmen, who have an established trade which they can influence.
CUNNINGHAM, FROST & THROCKMORTONS,
Nos. 71 and 73 Worth-st.

CANVASSERS AND AGENTS WANTED for a new and curious book now in press, for this City and Brooklyn; rare inducements offered to experienced canvassers; sold only by subscription. Apply to STREET & CO., No. 111 Nassau-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FOREWOMAN for a shirt factory, wholesale and custom work. Address PORTER, Box No. 111 Times Office.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE.—WANTED, A party with $2,500 cash, to join the advertiser in the manufacture and sale of the best gas machines in the world, a number of which are ready for the market. Above machines amply covered by letters patent. Call and examine the light in basement of No. 33 Broadway, or address through Post Office Box No. 3,071, H. C. PLASS.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A large and well-located City hotel, now doing a first-class business; the house has been newly furnished, and is in complete order; none but principals and parties having at least $75,000 in cash need answer. Address, with real name and references, A. T., Box No. 1,517 Post Office, New-York.

TO DRUGGISTS OR DRUGGISTS' SALESMEN.—Partner wanted, who has experience in the drug business; a young man with some capital preferred; a fortune, under good management, in reasonable time. Address, for one week, for interview. BURT & CO., Box No. 202 Times office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CHANCE FOR A BUSIness man in the wholesale and wine business down town, on Broadway. For particulars, apply to ABEL CROOK, No. 106 Broadway, third floor.

$3,000—PARTNER WANTED TO JOIN equally in an agreeable business; no risk; $50,000 can be made in six months. Inquire at No. 116 West 32d-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S

FIFTH WEEK
OF
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
GREAT
DRAMATIC
SATIRE,
THE
LOTTERY
OF
LIFE.
PRONOUNCED BY
PUBLIC
AND
PRESS
THE
SENSATION OF THE SEASON.

Seats secured six days in advance.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS SATURDAY, JULY 11,
TWO GRAND CONCERTS.
THIS AFTERNOON, AT FOUR O'CLOCK,
SIXTH GRAND
MATINEE. MATINEE.
PROGRAMME FOR MATINEE.

1. March, "Ye Merry Birds"..........Voigt
2. Overture, "Les Charmes du Voyage"..........Lobe
3. Waltz, "Debatten"..........Gung'l
4. Andagio for four Violoncellos and Contrabass..........Schuberth
5. Polka Mazurka, "Stagit und Land" Polka, "Unter Donner und Blitz" }..........Strauss
6. Fantasie, "Ballo in Maschera"..........Verdi
7. Overture, "Martha"..........Flotow
8. Solo for Trombone, "Theme and Variations"..........Beer
9. Waltz, "The Publicisten"..........Strauss
10. Serenade for five Violoncellos, Contrabass and Timpani..........Schwealke
11. Cosatschoque, "Fantasie sur une danse Cosaque"..........Dargomijsky
12. Quadrille, "La Grande Duchesse"..........Offenbach

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, AT 8,
FOURTH GRAND
EXTRA GALA NIGHT.
THE TWO GRAND ORCHESTRAS,
BRILLIANT ILLUMINATION, &c.
PROGRAMME:

1. March, "Festival"..........(Band)..Kolliwoda
2. Overture, "Freischutz"..........(Orchestra)..Weber.
3. Finale, "Stradella"..........(Band)....Flotow
4. Waltz, "On the beautiful blue Danube" (Orchestra)..Strauss
5. Duet, "I would, my love"..........(Band)..Mendelssohn
6. Grand Fantasie, "William Tell"..(Orchestra) Rossini
7. Song, "Softly o'er the rippling waters" (Band) J. R. Thomas
8. Quadrille, "La Belle Helene"..(Orchestra) Offenbach
9. March, "The Pearl of Italy"..........(Band)......Maire
10. Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor" (Orchestra)..Nicolai
11. Polka, "Edelweiss"..........(Band)..........Faust
12. Ave Maria..........(Orchestra)..Gounod
13. Grand March and Chorus, "Tannhaeuser"..Wagner
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA AND BAND.
14. March, "Army"..........(Band)....Heinsdorff
15. Overture, "Fra Diavolo"..(Orchestra)......Auber
16. Song, "Good-night"..........(Band)..........Abt
17. Waltz, "Wiener Stimmen"..(Orchestra)..Strauss
18. Grand Potpourri, "Musical Convention at Central Park Garden"
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA AND BAND.

CONDUCTOR..........THEODORE THOMAS
NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

Private Boxes, $2 extra.

For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

THE ARION AND LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETIES

COMBINED
will give a
GRAND CONCERT AND EVENING ENTERTAINMENT,
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, July 11, at JONES' WOOD.

Tickets $1, admitting one gentleman and ladies, to be had by the members of either Society. To commence at 8.
THE COMMITTEE.

GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING.

THE NEW REPUBLIC
OF
EMANCIPATION.

On exhibition at the Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, New-York, opposite Wallack's Theatre, from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

"KITTY McGEE," NEW SONG AND CHORUS, by Henry Tucker, 35 cents; "Live in My Heart and Pay No Rent," 30 cents, mailed. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway; Branch, 208 Bowery.

EXCURSIONS.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR WHITE Stone, Sand's Point, Glen Cove, Glen Wood and Roslyn.—The steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip at 9:15 A. M. for the above places, landing at 19th and 37th sts., each way. Returning leave Glen Cove at 4:15 P. M.

EXCURSIONS TO KEYPORT.—THE steamer HOLMDEL leaves the short pier, No. 28 Barclay-st., daily, at 1 o'clock P. M., and return the same evening at 7 P. M., except Saturday and Sunday.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

1. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging the sidewalks a space four feet wide in Ninety-second-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.

2. For building a sewer in Fifty-seventh-street, between Third-avenue and the East River, with branches in Avenue A and in Fifty-eighth-street.

3. For paving with trap block Forty-seventh-street, from Eleventh-avenue to the Hudson River.

4. For building sewers in Sixtieth, Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, with branches in Fifth-avenue.

5. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks a space four feet wide in One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Second-avenue to the Harlem River.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1. Both sides of Ninety-second-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues, to the extent of half the block either way on said avenues.

2. Both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues, and First-avenue and the East River; also, both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A; also, both sides of Avenue A and the east side of First-avenue, from Fifty-seventh-street to a point half way between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.

3. Both sides of Forty-seventh-street, between Eleventh-avenue and the Hudson River, to the extent of half the block either way on the west side of Eleventh-avenue.

4. Both sides of Sixtieth, Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; also the south side of Sixty-third-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, and the east side of Fifth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-third streets.

5. Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, between Second-avenue and the Harlem River, to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, }
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT, }
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 11, 1868.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 32D DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., comprising the 1st, 2d and 4th Wards of the City of New-York.—Annual tax notice.—Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1868, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the 1st day of July ensuing, and ending on the 1st day of August, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, pianofortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COLUMBIAN COAST WRECKING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the subscriber has been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held in the City and County of New-York, Receiver of the estate funds, and effects of the Columbian Coast Wrecking Company, pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes, of New-York, entitled "of the voluntary dissolution of Corporations." All persons indebted to the said Company are to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them and to pay the same to the said Receiver by the 15th day of August next, at the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, counsellors at law, No. 49 Wall-st., in the City of New-York. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Company are to deliver the same to the Receiver by the said day at the same place; all the creditors of the Company are to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the said Receiver by the 15th day of August, 1868, at the same place, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Columbian Coast Wrecking Company, are to present the same in writing and in detail to such Receiver at the same place by the first day of August, 1868.
JAMES M. SWEENY, Receiver.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE for the Eighth District of New-York, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the lists of the valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt and for other purposes," approved 30th June, 1864, and the acts amendatory thereto, approved 3d March, 1865, 13th July, 1866, and 2d March, 1867; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally or by deputy for the collection of the same at my office, No. 937 Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 15th June until the 11th July, 1868, inclusive, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The lists herein referred to comprise the special taxes on trades, professions, &c., and the taxes on carriages, billiard tables, gold watches, gold and silver plate, for the year ending 1st May, 1868, and the taxes upon incomes for the year ending 31st December, 1867.
A. SPAULDING, Collector.

THE EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES OF will of John R. Peters, deceased, petitioners will move July 23, 1868, at noon, in Special Term New-York Supreme Court, to be held in New-York City Hall, for an order directing that a certain award made to unknown owners by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of New-York, relative to the extension of Church-st., from the southerly side of Fulton-st. to Morris-st., in the City of New-York, for certain premises on the northwesterly corner of Trinity-place and Thames-st., 22 feet 3 inches on Thames-st. by 32 feet 2½ inches on Trinity-place, be paid to them, said petitioners.
FLAMEN B. CANDLER, Petitioners' Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. BROWN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, at the office of David B. Phillips, Counselor at Law, No. 9 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 5th day of January next.—Dated July 2, 1868.
MARY A. BROWN, } Administratrix.
MARIA BROWN. }
jy4-law6mSa*

NOTICE.—I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for any debts contracted under the firm name of WADE & BAKER, shipjoiners, No. 67 South-st., after this date. JOHN BAKER.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—TO-DAY.

THIS AFTERNOON AND TO-NIGHT.
G. L. Fox's Comic Spectacular Pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
The renowned pantomimist and comedian,
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX, as CLOWN.
THE GREAT DANSEUSE, MLLE. SANGALLI.

HUMPTY HUMPTY — A succession of marvels; doors turn into blank walls, boxes into chairs, walls into tables, billiard tables into cages, puddings into heads, market stalls into yachts, and sentry boxes into steamboats, while boys grow in minutes from five years old to twenty. — DUMPTY DUMPTY.

HUMPTY HUMPTY DUMPTY DUMPTY.

COME EARLY OR SECURE SEATS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
Begins at 7¾..........Concludes at 10¾
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1868.

Mr. Wheatley respectfully announces (in consequence of arrangements previously entered into) the
LAST NIGHTS LAST NIGHTS
OF THE
GRANDEST SPECTACLE EVER PRESENTED IN AMERICA, entitled
THE WHITE FAWN,
introducing JARRETT & PALMER'S renowned
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
HOWARD GLOVER'S GRAND MATINEE.
LAST DAY OF THE SEASON.
SATURDAY, JULY 11, ONE O'CLOCK P. M.
UNEQUALED PROGRAMME.

New Operetta by Howard Glover, ONCE TOO OFTEN.
With the following characters:

Blanche de Marange..........Miss Fannie Stockton
Hortense de Caylus..........Miss Lizzie Wilmore
Count Marcillac..........Mr. Arthur Matthison
Baron Pompernik..........Mr. Gustavus F. Hall

BEETHOVEN'S PASTORAL SYMPHONY.
With Dances and Pantomimic Illustrations by Costa, performed by Jarrett & Palmer's unrivaled
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
SCENE BY THE RIVULET.
Phillis and Corydon...Mlle. Sohlke and M. Von Hamme
GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT.

The following renowned artists will appear on this occasion: Mme. BAGEARD, Artiste Lyrique, HARRY SANDERSON, the great American Pianist, Mr. MARK SMITH, Mr. DAVIS.

Mr. ALFRED SEDGWICK, the celebrated Concertinist,
The Misses WALDRON,
Mr. RICHARD ARNOLD, Solo Violinist, and
NIBLO'S GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Conductor..........Mr. HOWARD GLOVER
Admission to all parts of the house, ONE DOLLAR.
NO RESERVED SEATS.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway..........Admission 50 cents.
THIRD WEEK OF THE OPERA BOUFFE,
GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN,
in which the charming and talented WORRELL SISTERS, SOPHIE, IRENE AND JENNIE,
will appear in the principal roles.
All the original music, splendid orchestra and chorus.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents.

THIS DAY—TWO PERFORMANCES.

MATINEE.	FLASH OF LIGHTNING.
MATINEE.	FLASH OF LIGHTNING.
MATINEE.	FLASH OF LIGHTNING.
MATINEE.	FLASH OF LIGHTNING.
FLASH OF LIGHTNING.	EVENING.
FLASH OF LIGHTNING.	EVENING.
FLASH OF LIGHTNING.	EVENING.
FLASH OF LIGHTNING.	EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Farewell Benefit of Miss FANNY HERRING. JACK SHEPPARD and FAST WOMAN; MINSTREL SCENE. Miss Fanny Herring in both pieces. Songs, Duets, Banjo Solos, &c. FORTY THIEVES.

BRYANT'S NEW MINSTREL OPERA HOUSE, New Tammany Building, 14th-st., (adjoining Academy of Music.)
Crowded and Delighted Audiences to see
A FLASK OF (JERSEY) LIGHTNING.
UNSWORTH, the Great Black Demosthenes;
DAN BRYANT, Capt. Jenks of the Horse Marines;
EUGENE'S African Ballet Troupe.
Grand Divertissement, entitled
LOVE AMONG THE ROSES.
JOE EMMETT, the Great Western Dutch Moke.
Nelse Seymour, Eph Horn, Hogan, Hughes, Rockefeller.
14th-st. (BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.) 14th-st.

NEW TAMMANY HALL,

14th-st., next to the Academy of Music.
GRAND PUBLIC INAUGURATION.
PROMENADE CONCERT
will be given on
SUNDAY EVENING, JULY 12,
under the auspices of the GRAND SACHEM and the MEMBERS of the TAMMANY SOCIETY, the entire proceeds of which will be devoted to benevolent purposes.

The most celebrated of the VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL TALENT in the City will assist on the occasion.

Among others who will be named in the programme of the evening, the following are now announced:

MR. S. C. CAMPBELL, Baritone,
MR. ARTHUR MATTHISON, Tenor,
MR. W. H. DAVIS, Basso,
MR. GUSTAVUS F. HALL, Baritone,
MISS FANNY STOCKTON, Contralto,
MME. BAGEARD, Alto Soprano,
MISS LILLIE ELDRIDGE, Soprano,
MR. HOWARD GLOVER,
The Eminent Composer,
MR. HARRY SANDERSON,
The Great American Pianist,
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SPECIAL NOTICE.—The magnificent decorations and embellishments for the Convention will remain intact, and in order that the brilliant demonstration may be accessible to all, the
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THEODORE MOSS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Notice to members.—The annual pic-nic and concert of the New-York Harmonic Society will be held at Passaic, N. J., MONDAY, July 13. (Concert same evening at Paterson.) A special train will leave via Erie Railroad, foot Chambers-st., at 9 o'clock A. M. Excursion tickets furnished gratis to members on application to D. B. JOHNSTON, No. 84 East 9th-st.
GEO. W. HERBERT, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

NEW NUMBERS OF BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET.—Published this day: Schumann's "Album for the Young;" the celebrated work complete. "Grand Duchess of Gerolstein," "Martha," "Norma." Each opera, complete for piano-forte, 50 cents. Catalogues free.
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DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

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SEYMOUR AND BLAIR.

The Nominations Formally Tendered the Democratic Candidates—Their Addresses—Speeches by Samuel J. Tilden, Gen. Geo. W. Morgan, Gen. Greene Clay Smith, Gen. A. C. Dodge, and Others.

The Democracy gathered in full force at Tammany Hall last evening for the purpose of witnessing the ceremony of formally notifying HORATIO SEYMOUR and Gen. BLAIR of their nomination for the offices of President and Vice-President. Long before 8 o'clock, the hour appointed, Fourteenth-street in the vicinity of the Hall was thronged, and within the building every available place was occupied. Calcium lights illuminated the space in front of the edifice, and rockets were discharged at intervals. It was a noisy crowd, but withal a good-humored one, and everything passed off peacefully, if not quietly. The speakers, and especially the candidates, were greeted with loud plaudits on presenting themselves, at every convenient pause and at the conclusion of their speeches.

It was not till 8:20 P. M. that Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN took the chair in the Hall, and said that he congratulated the Democracy on this spontaneous assemblage for the purpose of doing honor to the standard-bearers of the party. He had not known that there was to be a meeting until a few hours before. There seemed to be no organization, and therefore he had been selected to conduct the exercises. As he surveyed the immense mass of people assembled in this great hall, he felt how strongly the meeting indicated the spontaneous uprising of the people in behalf of HORATIO SEYMOUR. [Applause.] He believed that the Democratic Party was destined to preserve and restore the great framework of the American Constitution. They knew he was not sanguine in his political opinions, but he ventured to predict that, if the Democracy gathered in support of their candidates as he believed that they would, they would bear their standard to certain and assured victory. [Applause.] On the whole he believed they had made the strongest and best nominations that they could make. He was willing, inviting all conservative citizens to join them, to accept the wager of battle before them. He was willing, under the gallant standard bearer selected by the party, to go forward and base on the issues of the day the destinies of the party. [Applause.] The interests and well-being of our whole country were involved in the conflict, and the interests and well-being of mankind, for if the experiment of constitutional government which we were trying failed now, there was no hope for mankind in popular government. It would not fail. It could not; and the result of this contest would give us a political revolution as great as that which brought out THOMAS JEFFERSON in 1801 and gave it to the Democratic Party to govern the country for well-nigh sixty years. It was their mission to restore the purity of the Government and give everywhere assurance of complete peace, of the right of local self-government, of individual rights, of the reëstablishment of the great guarantees of liberty and human rights everywhere on this continent. Fellow-citizens, said Mr. TILDEN in conclusion, I now present to you Gen. MORGAN, of Ohio, the Chairman of the Committee appointed to tender to HORATIO SEYMOUR the Democratic nomination for President of the United States, and I present to you HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Gov. SEYMOUR came forward, and was received with prolonged cheering, waving of handkerchiefs and other demonstrations, at the close of which Gen. MORGAN addressed him.

ADDRESS OF GEN. MORGAN.

Gen. MORGAN said: In behalf of the Committee appointed by the Convention, I have the honor to present to you a communication announcing your unanimous nomination as a candidate for the office of President of the United States by the Democratic Convention lately assembled in this City, and we have the honor to represent that they will use their united and cordial efforts in procuring relief to the country from the evils which now oppress it, which will, it is believed, be accomplished by placing you at the head of the nation as its Chief Magistrate. [Loud cheers.]

Amid loud cheers the letter formally tendering the nomination was here handed to Gov. SEYMOUR by Gen. MORGAN.

ADDRESS OF GOV. SEYMOUR.

Gov. SEYMOUR was received with loud cheers, which having partially subsided, he spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: I thank you for the courteous terms in which you have communicated to me the action of the Democratic National Convention. [Cheers.] I have no words adequate to express my gratitude for the good-will and kindness which that body has shown to me. Its nomination was unsought and unexpected. It was my ambition to take an active part, from which I am now excluded, in the great struggle going on for the restoration of good government, of peace and prosperity to our country. [Great cheering.] But I have been caught up by the whelming tide that is bearing us on to a great political change, and I find myself unable to resist its pressure. [Loud cheers.] You have also given to me a copy of the resolutions put forth by the Convention, showing its position upon all the great questions which now agitate the country. As the presiding officer of that Convention, I am familiar with their scope and import, and as one of its members I am a party to their terms. They are in accord with my views, and I stand upon them in the contest upon which we are now entering; and I shall strive to carry them out in future wherever I may be placed in public or private life. [Cheers.] I congratulate you, and all conservative men, who seek to restore order, peace, prosperity and good government to our land, upon the evidences everywhere shown, that we are to triumph at the next election. [Prolonged cheering.] Those who are politically opposed to us flattered themselves there would be discord in our councils; they mistook the uncertainties of our views as to the best methods of carrying out our purposes, for difference of opinion with regard to those purposes. They mistook an intense anxiety to do no act which should not be wise and judicious for a spirit of discord; but during the lengthened proceedings and earnest discussions of the Convention, there has prevailed an entire harmony of intercourse, a patient forbearance, and a self-sacrificing spirit, which are the sure tokens of a coming victory. Accept for yourselves, gentlemen, my wishes for your future welfare and happiness. [Cheers.] In a few days I will answer the communication you have just handed me by letter, as is the customary form. [Tremendous and long-continued cheering.]

At the conclusion of Gov. SEYMOUR's speech, Gen. MORGAN again came forward, and addressing Gen. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr., who rose to receive him, said:

ADDRESS OF GEN. MORGAN TO GEN. BLAIR.

The Committee appointed by the Convention have made it my pleasing duty, Sir, to announce to you your unanimous nomination as the Democratic candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States. And, in tendering to you, Sir, this nomination, we feel assured that it will be hailed with acclamation by your fellow-citizens throughout the United States and by thousands of your gallant comrades on many a well-fought field, and who will once again rally to the Stars and Stripes in defence of free institutions. [Loud cheers.]

SPEECH OF GEN. BLAIR.

Gen. BLAIR was received with deafening applause. He said: I accept the platform of resolutions passed by the late Democratic Convention, and I accept their nomination [cheers] with feelings of the most profound gratitude. [Loud applause.] And, Sir, I thank you for the very kind manner in which you have conveyed to me the decision of the Democratic Convention. I accept the nomination with a feeling that your nomination for the Presidency is one which will carry us to certain victory, and because I believe that that nomination is the most appropriate nomination that could be made. [Applause.] The contest which we wage is for the restoration of constitutional government. [Cheers.] We wage this contest for the restoration of another great principle of government which belongs to our race. And it is most appropriate that we should select for our leader a man not drawn from military life, but one who has devoted himself to civil pursuits—one who has given himself to the study and the understanding of our Constitution, and its maintenance with all the force of reason and judgment. [Loud cheers.] My fellow-citizens, I have said that the contest before us was one for the restoration of our Government. It is also for the restoration of our race. [Applause.] It is to prevent the white race from being exiled from their homes—from being taken from the protection of a Government by which freedom was guaranteed to them and their children—to prevent their being driven into exile, or trampled under foot by a semi-barbarous race. [Cheers.] In this contest we shall have the sympathy of every man who is worthy to belong to the white race. What civilized people upon earth would refuse to associate with themselves in all the rights of honor and dignity of their country such men as LEE and JOHNSON? [Cheers and shouts of "No one, no one."] What civilized country upon earth would fail to do honor to those who, though fighting for an erroneous cause, yet distinguished themselves by gallantry never surpassed (immense cheers) in that contest for which they are sought to be disfranchised and exiled from their homes,—in that contest in which they have proved themselves worthy to be our peers. [Loud applause.] Fellow-citizens, it is not my purpose to make any long address, but simply to express my gratitude for the great and distinguished honor which has been conferred upon me, and now from my heart I reiterate the words of thanks that flow from my lips. [Cheers.]

There were now loud cries for COX, VALLANDIGHAM, PRICE, HAMPTON and others, which were finally silenced when the Chairman presented Gen. PRESTON, of Kentucky.

SPEECH OF GEN. PRESTON.

Gen. PRESTON said he felt wholly inadequate to return thanks for the honor done him in calling upon him to address this meeting. He felt that there was one great difference between the Democratic and the Republican Parties. What was it and why? He thought he might safely say that victory would perch upon the standard of SEYMOUR. He knew it, because the Republican Party represented an animosity engendered by the war, and appealed to terrors unnatural to the American character, and the Democratic Party represented the great feeling which urged the American people to throw aside feelings of revenge. One sought to rule by terror, the other by love. He was glad of the nomination of SEYMOUR, and could go back to his home in the far West, feeling that if SEYMOUR was elected, as he firmly believed he would be, we should have a Government founded in love and not in tyranny and oppression. [Applause.] He thought the Republican Party made a great mistake in trying to keep up the animosities engendered by the war after their cause had subsided. On universal amnesty the Democratic Party had planted itself and nothing could resist the immense leverage which that gave it. In the Southern States 7,000,000 of men responded to the spirit of the Democratic platform, and with their assistance the whole band of fanatical Abolitionists would perish before their charge. [Applause.] There was one great difference between the Democratic and the Republican rank and file. No men had displayed more daring than the Republican leaders, while the rank and file grew more and more timid. The Democratic leaders had not manifested as much courage. They had adopted heresies sometimes, and attempted to temporize; but the Democratic rank and file grew bolder and bolder, and they would elect SEYMOUR and BLAIR on the living issues before them. Time would prevent his dwelling on these issues. He examined the platform of the Democratic Party, and predicted its success.

SPEECH OF GEN. G. C. SMITH.

Maj.-Gen. GREENE CLAY SMITH, of Kentucky, was the next speaker. He said that no occasion in the short history of his life had ever presented itself which afforded him more pleasure than it did to meet them at this time and extend to them in all the earnestness of his heart and sincerity of his soul, that friendship which should characterize every true American and induce him to extend the right hand of fellowship to every citizen at the North, the South, the East or the West. [Applause.] The gentleman who had just addressed them was from his own neighborhood. They had differed during the war earnestly, manfully, honestly he believed, and now the war was over, and they met manfully and faithfully to save the Republic and render its flag the one flag of the nation. [Applause. He had always been a Union man, and believed the Southern States had never been able to get out of the Union, and were entitled to representation in Congress. The Constitution declared representation and taxation should go together. No sooner was the war over than in every Northern State the revenue officers were set to collecting money with which THAD. STEVENS, GRANT and WASHBURNE were paid their salaries. [Hisses.] Thanking them for the call to speak on this occasion, which he said was as unexpected to him as the nomination was to HORATIO SEYMOUR, he said he endorsed the platform as a soldier, and closed amid great applause.

There were now loud cries for WADE HAMPTON, HOFFMAN, MCCLERNAND and RYNDERS. At length the Chairman introduced Gen. AUGUSTUS CÆSAR DODGE, of Iowa.

STEECH OF GEN. DODGE.

He said he did not expect to be able to entertain a New-York audience. He had not come to the Convention as the supporter of SEYMOUR, but had stood steadily by PENDLETON, but as SEYMOUR had been nominated he gave him his hearty support. He congratulated them on their choice. They belonged to the great unterrified Democracy, and he prided himself in belonging to the party. He dwelt on the causes of the late war, and said the Southern people had great cause for alarm when they entered into the rebellion, and, though he differed with them, he would say they fought like men, and made peace like men and gentlemen. It became the North to meet them in the same way. He would not detract from GRANT's laurels as a soldier, but declared him incompetent to fill the office of President.

Gen. GEO. W. MORGAN, of Ohio, was the last speaker. He pledged Ohio by a majority of 10,000 for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, and answered for it that Indiana, too, would go for them. The meeting then quietly dispersed.

OUTSIDE MEETING.

Meantime the large crowd gathered in front of Tammany Hall was addressed from the balcony by Senator THOMAS J. CREAMER, Col. CARTER and Hon. S. S. COX, of Ohio, after which Gov. SEYMOUR was announced, and after an outburst of great enthusiasm, said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you for this kind reception. I am unable, with my broken voice and exhausted frame, to do more than to return you my sincere thanks for the compliment which you now pay me. May God bless you, and may He bless our country, and may He give us in the pending contest that triumph which should tend to constitutional law, good order, peace and prosperity to our land. I can say no more, but to bid you good night, and once more to thank you for your kindness to me.

Gov. SEYMOUR retired amid prolonged cheering.

HON. A. J. RODGERS commenced a speech, toward the close of which Gen. FRANCIS P. BLAIR was announced, and came forward amid a tumult of acclamation. He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I return you my heartfelt thanks for the kindness with which you have received me here, this evening. I value, my fellow-citizens, this unbounded enthusiasm, not because I consider it any personal compliment to myself, but because I see in it what no man can mistake—that the people of this country have aroused themselves and intend to take back their Government in their own hands; that they intend to redeem themselves from the rule of this dynasty that has disgraced and degraded the country, [cheers,] and that they intend to assert the rights of American citizens which have been taken away from them by the military power in the South, [great cheering,] and the rights of American citizens in foreign lands. [Tremendous cheering.] My fellow-citizens, the Radicals now in power [hisses]—I wish I could groan as well as you do—have sought to make a new Ireland in America; and, it seems, they have been endeavoring to claim the support of Irishmen here, in their attempt to reduce one part of the country to the same condition Old Ireland is at present. [Great cheering.] I know, my fellow citizens, it is impossible for me to speak, so as to be heard by this immense crowd, [cries of "Go on;] and I know, that standing in such dense masses as you are now standing in, that your own comfort will be consulted by my desisting. [Cries of "No."] Therefore, my fellow citizens, I again return to you my heartfelt thanks for your kindness, beseeching you to make your assault on Radicalism this Fall in the same serried ranks that I now see here massed before me, and then your victory is sure. I now, fellow-citizens, take my seat. [The speaker then retired, amid cries of "go on" and cheering.]

Gen. W. N. MILLER, of Pennsylvania, Gen. THOS. L. PRICE, of Missouri, and Gen. GREEN CLAY SMITH also addressed the assemblage, after which those who composed it departed homeward.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The Feeling Yesterday—The Homeward Bound—Latest Scenes and Incidents.

Yesterday the faithful continued to cudgel their brains with the great Democratic puzzle, which was universally conceded to be more intricate and less liable to be solved than the most famous production of Chinese ingenuity. How the nomination of HORATIO SEYMOUR was compassed, was the puzzle, and the longer it was considered the less men knew about it. There were two theories current. One, that the whole thing was the result of a deeply laid plot, concocted long ago by the wily New-Yorkers, with SEYMOUR himself as a *particeps criminis*, and in which the Ohioans were unconscious dupes and instruments. The second view is more complimentary to SEYMOUR, and it must be added that it appears to have a more substantial stratum of fact to rest upon. According to this statement of the case, the sudden nomination was the result of the superior boldness and shrewdness of the Ohioans. These latter, it was argued, indignant at the defeat of PENDLETON, which was exclusively charged to HENDRICKS, were determined to defeat the Indianian, even if the party was destroyed in achieving their purpose. Alarmed by the constantly increasing vote of HENDRICKS, and fearful that it would lead in one or two more ballots to his nomination, they suddenly sprung SEYMOUR upon the home-sick, wearied delegates, and thus raised the storm that swept the Convention, SEYMOUR, honor, and the party safety before it. The events of Wednesday evening in the New-York and Ohio delegations, which we gave yesterday, show this view to be most probably the correct one. It is further strengthened by SEYMOUR's appearance and manner when the crisis came upon him. The man is either a consummate actor or he suddenly encountered a most unexpected event when Ohio put him in nomination. For a moment he was thrown from his balance, and stood unpoised, irresolute before the vast assemblage. So far as the facts can be known, there appears to be no doubt that HORATIO SEYMOUR was totally unconscious of MCCOOK's intention. Whether he had been sincere in previous rejections of the nomination, or whether he intended to obtain it by other means, are different questions. He made an earnest speech for CHASE on the night before his own selection, and yesterday the feeling was that he had been sincere in it.

There was no indication yesterday of a Democratic revival. Men meeting in the street still asked the question, what do you think of it? and met the different answers from those of different stand-points and temperaments. The Republican was entirely content with the job, and exultingly said, "he could not have done it better for his own party if he had tried." The phlegmatic Democrat answered, "well, to be sure, it is not exactly the sort of ticket to expect to win with," while the enthusiastic of the creed expressed their belief that it was only astonishment that had laid the party flat on its back. "We'll be all right soon, sure. Never you mind. We're going to stand square up to the fight, and do the best we can." This was the utmost limit reached before nightfall. At the great ratification meeting some, inspired by much music, fireworks, speechmaking, lager and whisky, had clothed the future in rosier hues, and thought that by some lucky mischance SEYMOUR might possibly slip in. Nobody, however, is yet so far advanced in political lunacy as to set to work to figure how it can be done.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The hotels last night were deserted, quiet, orderly, homelike, normal. The great seething, noisy, crushing, rushing, uneasy, heaving crowd was gone, that for the past ten days had filled the corridors, crowded the halls, blocked the door-ways, invaded the parlors and generally disturbed the decorum and order of the hostelries. The change was radical, striking and most grateful to the regular *habitues* and the ordinary traveler. No nuisance is greater than a political gathering about a hotel, and no event more blessed than its departure. The flitting in the present instance was equally pleasant to guests and proprietors, for the latter had begun to have uneasy qualms as to the security of their bills. The session had been unusually protracted, and the usual run of politician is by no means over-taxed by the care of his resources. Generally, however, or more properly speaking, universally, the delegates were able to meet the demands of the hotels, but it was remarked that their pocket-books had a lean and hungry look after these demands had been satisfied. Not so, however, with the outside pressure which had hastened to the scene to shout for PENDLETON. These were, indeed, in a sad plight. With empty pockets, with disappointed hopes, with blasted prospects, they wended their way to the depot, uneasily counting their greenbacks and anxiously estimating if it would last them home. They would not have objected very strenuously to a little gold on that occasion. And what is true of the Pendletonians was true also of all the self-appointed delegates. All found themselves in the latter stages of the protracted session in an impecunious condition, some having been forced to abandon the grandeur of the hotels subsisted for the last day or two of their stay on the homelier and cheaper fare of the side-street restaurants. Many stories are told of their generally impoverished condition. The proprietor of an up-town hotel, kept on the European plan, purchased a stock of 300 cots at $1 each, and made a contract to room that number at $1 per day, and naturally supposed that they would patronize his larder. He was in high glee over his prospects. But they all sought cheaper provender than he could furnish, and only twenty of the entire number paid for their lodging. This was not a general experience by any means; but of the thousands who flocked to the City in high spirits and fine plumage, the vast majority flitted homeward disheartened, disgusted, disordered and almost disrobed. Very few of them will ever go out again for wool, lest they return once more completely shorn.

THE CITY UNTERRIFIED.

The full-fed Democracy of our City see little prospect of reaching "fresh fields and pastures new" through SEYMOUR. The most sanguine among them have not yet parcelled out the fat things of the Custom House, Post Office and Marshal's office under the Democratic *regimé*. Mr. SEYMOUR has not yet had his slumbers disturbed by appeals for the crumbs of the Presidential table, which proves that Tammany does not see any very brilliant prospects. They are doing their best, however, to arouse some enthusiasm, with the hope that the subordinate pickings of Albany may fall to their lot. If SEYMOUR cannot be President, he may at least answer, they hope, to carry HOFFMAN to gubernatorial power, and so they have begun to work with a will. So far as this State is concerned, no labor or money will be spared to insure the best possible results for the Democracy.

A Mob of Women in Toledo—Two Buildings Attacked and Greatly Injured.

From the Toledo Commercial, July 7.

About 8 o'clock last evening a crowd gathered at the corner of St. Clair and Washington streets, composed largely of women, and an assault was made upon the Dan. Sullivan place, with no lengthy interruption until about 11 o'clock.

DAN. SULLIVAN has kept the saloon for a long time, and under his administration the place has acquired a most unenviable reputation. SULLIVAN himself went to jail yesterday for thirty days, for an assault upon a man. He has had trouble with his wife, and is reported as very cruel to her. Of late he has been spending more or less time, to the neglect of his family, with a Mrs. HAWLEY, who has kept a saloon a half dozen doors west of SULLIVAN's.

SULLIVAN was about $600 in arrears to his landlord, and was threatened with expulsion, when Mrs. HAWLEY stepped in and took a lease of the Sullivan building, assuming S.'s indebtedness. Monday Mrs. H. took possession, and Mr. S. remaining in the house, Mrs. S. was turned out. SULLIVAN's wife's female friends and neighbors were not content that Mrs. H. should retain peaceable possession of the place, so they gathered last night after sundown and made free use of bricks and stones for about three hours, until not a pane of glass is left in either the Sullivan building or the "Cottage Home," (the smaller building Mrs. H. had occupied.) There was no boisterous disturbance, but the outraged women sent the missiles of destruction into the buildings, and were not ready to stop until all the damage was done that could be. The Police, under the able management of Capt. SCOTT, removed Mrs. HAWLEY and her family early in the evening to headquarters for safety, and kept the men in the crowd very quiet and orderly, but the women were not to be kept from occasional shots of bricks upon the fated buildings. The crowd part of the evening must have numbered a thousand persons, and although the sympathies of the multitude were with Mrs. SULLIVAN, the women were allowed to do most of the labor. But few arrests could be made, and we do not learn of any person suffering from personal injury.

The Proposition to Tax United States Bonds.

DERBY, Conn., Tuesday, July 7, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Tax United States Bonds? Why, Mr. Editor, it is hardly possible to think of an American conceiving such an idea, let alone expressing it. The thought of it is repugnant to the feelings of every loyal man. Why did not some one of our representatives charged with the protection of us, the people, rise in his seat when Mr. BUTLER proposed such a measure, and make him take back such an insult to the people of the United States? A Bishop of Massachusetts has said of Mr. BUTLER that he was the only man he ever knew who had no conscience. Tax United States Bonds! Does he forget they were issued in the time of our country's need? Does he forget that at the breaking out of the rebellion Government did not dare let it be known how little able we were to cope with this formidable insurrection? Government issued bonds; the people came to the rescue, took these bonds, the understanding being they were not to be taxed. They were scattered from Maine to Minnesota. Here a few—there a few. The farmer, the miller, the blacksmith, the laborer, the poor widow, had their bond.

Foreign nations stepped in and said, we want your bonds; you are a mighty people; we have confidence in you. And now Mr. BUTLER dares ask the people to break their word. No man with a conscience would make such a proposition. What would the loyal dead at Antietam, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, Richmond and a hundred other sacred battle-fields say if they could speak?

Mr. Editor, Mr. BUTLER has rung his death knell. He has asked us to break our word. Henceforth let Repudiation BUTLER be his title, and his name never appear in any office to be given by the insulted people of the United States of America. Already his motion of taxation has been felt in our finances. He has been "bottled up." May he now "cork up" and be silent.

T. L. C.

Gov. Holden, of North Carolina.

Gov. HOLDEN, of North Carolina, concludes his inaugural address as follows:

"Cherishing neither malice nor resentment for anything that has occurred in the past, I shall endeavor to do my duty. I shall keep constantly in view the welfare of North Carolina. I love the Union, because it is the first, the last, the only hope of my State; and I love my State, because her people have been good and kind to me, and because her sky is above my home, as it will be above my grave. If I have enemies, that does not make me an enemy to my State, nor move me to a course of action based on resentment or revenge. I follow the principles WASHINGTON, who founded, and of LINCOLN, who saved the Republic; and when these principles cease to lead, I shall cease to follow. May the God of our fathers have us in His holy keeping; may He govern and not we; and may the future of our beloved State be as bright and as glorious as the last seven years have been disastrous and unhappy."

Constitutional Union General Committee.

This Committee held a meeting in Masonic Hall last evening, the President, D. D. NORTHRUP, in the chair. About fifty members were present. The President, in calling the meeting to order, said he had hoped that the Committee would be able at this meeting to ratify the nomination of SALMON P. CHASE and Gen. COCHRANE for President and Vice-President; but it had been ordered otherwise, and he could only say that he believed they could elect the ticket nominated with proper effort. One or two committees then made unimportant reports, after which Mr. HOLDEN moved that the Committee indorse the nomination of HORATIO SEYMOUR and F. P. BLAIR for President and Vice-President. Several gentlemen opposed this motion, giving different reasons therefor, one of which was that it was not yet certain that SEYMOUR would accept the nomination. [Laughter.] Mr. NEWMAN was in favor of postponing any action on the nomination at this meeting. If this Committee were going to swallow everything that Tammany Hall did, they might as well disband their organization and go over to Tammany in a body. [Applause.] Mr. WILSON took the same view of the situation, and said that it was a well-known fact that the nomination of SEYMOUR was against the wishes of nineteenths of the Constitutional Union Party and of Democrats. This Committee had done the bidding of Tammany Hall long enough, and it was time they had a mind of their own. Ex-Councilman MERRITT was in favor of indorsing the nomination; they must either fish or cut bait, and as they were not large enough to fish they must be content to cut bait for Tammany. After some further discussion it was resolved, by a vote of 30 to 18, that the Committee should meet again two weeks hence to ratify the nomination of SEYMOUR in case he should not decline before that time. The Committee then adjourned.

THE TURF.

Trotting on the Fashion Course, L. I.

A match for $1,000, mile heats, in harness, between DAN. MACE's b. g. *Lew Pettee*, and Mr. CARR's g. m. *Tackey*, came off on Fashion Course yesterday afternoon, having been postponed from the Wednesday preceding. *Tackey* belongs to the St. Louis Stable now at the Fashion Course, and which includes besides her the famous fast pacer *Billy Boyce*, open to go against any trotting horse in the world, and the gray mare *Dixie*, that was beaten in a match over this Course last week by *Lew Pettee*. Mr. CARR, the owner of the aforesaid stable, was dissatisfied with the result of *Dixie's* match, and offered to trot her stable companion, *Tackey*, against *Lew Pettee*, for $500 aside, in harness; a proposition at once accepted by the gentleman who owns the bay gelding. The betting at first was even, but after *Tackey* had won the first heat in 2:28, it became $100 to $50 on her. *Lew* won the next three heats and the race, the mare seeming to go all to pieces.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., July 10.—Match $1,000, mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness.

D. Mace's b. g. Lew Pettee	2	1	1	1
Mr. Carr's g. m. Tackey	1	2	2	2

Time—2:28, 2:30¼, 2:33¼, 2:30¾.

Trotting at Highland Park—Newburg vs. Poughkeepsie.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWBURG, Thursday, July 9, 1868.

There was another contest at Highland Park, near this city, yesterday afternoon, and one which for several days past has caused considerable interest among the patrons of the turf hereabouts and at Poughkeepsie. It was Poughkeepsie against Newburg. The race was mile heats, best three in five, in harness, for $150. The entries were *Poughkeepsie Boy*, of Poughkeepsie, and *American Boy*, of Newburg. The former is a promising Hambletonian, can trot in 2:40, and is only five years old. He is a smooth, steady trotter, and makes handsome breaks for so young a horse. The latter is a "laster," of what breed I was not informed. He too is a fine trotter, six years old, and gives much promise. To-day, previous to the start, and before he put in an appearance, he was quoted as "out of condition." They said he was sore and lame, and his owner refused to trot him. Considerable disappointment was manifested upon this announcement being made, and the owner of *Poughkeepsie Boy* claimed forfeit. After a little deliberation, however, the owner of *American Boy* resolved to come to time, when Messrs. FAYT, HOOPER and HASBROUCK were appointed judges, the horses were called up, and a toss for position was made, *American Boy* winning and choosing the pole. By this time the leading sport at race-tracks, the pool seller, had commenced work. The betting at the start was quite lively, Poughkeepsie delegates backing *Poughkeepsie Boy* at the rate of two to one. TOM BINGHAM, the pool seller, thought that was "pasnids," and rattled off pools lively. Shortly after 4 P. M., the stallions were called up, *American Boy* rattling along finely, despite discouraging reports.

FIRST HEAT—The first time they came to the score unevenly and were sent back; but the second attempt was successful, *Poughkeepsie Boy* rattling away "hammer and tongs," while *American Boy* indulged in a little circus performance immediately, his break being a bad one. THORN DEAN, the driver of *Poughkeepsie Boy*, looked not behind, but urged his animal to the quarter without a skip in 0:42, with his rival two lengths behind. When the latter passed the quarter he got down to business and behaved well till he reached the three-quarter, when he "run for wind," *Poughkeepsie Boy* having trotted to the half mile in 1:22, and was leading the Newburg horse fearfully at the three-quarters. As they turned into the homestretch it was apparent to everybody that the Newburg horse had been overmatched, his rival trotting away from him at a thundering gait, crossing the score five lengths ahead and winning the heat in 2:42.

Not much pool selling after this heat, and what there was inclined greatly in favor of *Poughkeepsie Boy*.

SECOND HEAT—This time another good "send-off" was recorded, the stallions leaving the score side by side, trotting for 300 yards like a double team. *American Boy*, however, could not stand the press, consequently he left earth and commenced a trapeze movement in the air. *Poughkeepsie Boy* reached the quarter a little over four lengths in the advance, in 0:42, and from there out opened a gap between him and his pursuer which was fearful to contemplate. Near the half-mile pole he again made a burst of speed, outstepping *American Boy* on every inch of ground. And thus they trotted till the three-quarter pole was reached, when both "went to the shoemakers." *Poughkeepsie Boy* settled first and came head on down the homestretch till within 500 feet of the score, when his driver seeing he was far enough ahead to risk a great deal, let him come in on an easy jog, he winning the heat in 2:49.

The friends of *American Boy* seeing that there was no chance for the Newburg animal drew him out. *Poughkeepsie Boy* was then walked over the track, and was by the judges declared to be the victor. The following is the summary:

Highland Park, Newburg, LEONARD & WHITE, proprietors, July 8, 1868. A trotting match for $150, mile heats, best three in five in harness.

Owner names br. s. Poughkeepsie Boy	1	1	1
W. Dunville names b. s. American Boy	2	2	dr.

Time—2:42, 2:49. Time of third heat not taken.

Of course Newburg "dropped" in the race, while Poughkeepsie went home on the *Mary Powell* rejoicing.

The Board of Health.

This Board held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, President G. B. LINCOLN in the chair. It is worthy of remark that Mr. ACTON's chair was vacant for the first time since the organization of the Board, the occasion being the funeral of the Commissioner's mother, which took place in the morning.

A communication was received from the attorney of the Board, with reference to the matter of offensive and poisonous odors arising from the manufacture of gas at the Manhattan Works, at the foot of West Forty-second-street, referred to him at the previous meeting. The attorney advised that a suit be commenced against the Company to recover the penalty of $50, under the Code, and in addition to such action, an order be issued based upon the statements of Drs. HARRIS and SMITH, for the discontinuance of the business until the Company shall have promised to conduct it in an inoffensive manner.

Commissioner STONE indorsed the propositions, and moved that the first be adopted, and the second again referred to the attorney for such action as may be deemed expedient. The motion prevailed without dissent.

A final order was made directing Messrs. KEHO & HALLIDAY to discontinue the business of shell-burning on the premises No. 434 East Eighteenth-street.

The Board adjourned till Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock.

The Gattling Gun—Experiments at Fort Hamilton.

On Thursday evening an exhibition of the merits of the Gattling battery gun was given at Fort Hamilton, in the presence of Major-Gen. FRANZ SIGEL, Brig.-Gen. VOGDES, commanding the Fort, Brig.-Gen. CRISPIN, and a number of other gentlemen interested in the improvement of firearms. The Gattling gun consists of ten barrels revolving on a common centre—is, in fact, a huge revolving rifle, mounted cannon fashion. The barrels are fed with ball by a chamber, and the discharge is effected by simply turning a handle. As many as three thousand discharges have been made from it in rapid succession, and at the late experiments at Jones Wood a hundred shots were fired in thirty-five seconds with remarkable accuracy of direction. The experiments on Thursday were superintended by Mr. A. J. SINCLAIR, of the Ordnance Department, and Mr. FULLER, who is in charge of the gun here, and represents the Colt Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn., by whom it is made. A target, distant 2,550 feet on a slope behind the Fort, was penetrated by the balls, although the distance was an extreme one for the size of the gun, which throws only an ounce ball. The target, at 400 feet, was easily penetrated, many of the shots entering the bull's eye, and all near enough to it to satisfy observers of the fearful certainty of the unceasing revolver. After the target firing had been sufficiently extended to satisfy those immediately interested, and to alarm all the cattle and most of the Christians in the neighborhood, the gun was pointed seaward. On being fired the point at which the balls took the water was easily discernible, many of them ricocheting eight or ten times. Altogether, the exhibition of the gun was of a most interesting character, and it was but too clear that by its invention man had made another stride in the development of the uncomfortable art of killing.

The Fort Schuyler Murder—Sentence of Canty and Burke.

At a special sitting of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Westchester County, held at White Plains yesterday, Judge LOTT presiding, MICHAEL J. CANTY and CHARLES BURKE, convicted at the June term of murder in the first degree, were sentenced to be hanged on Friday, the 28th proximo.

The prisoners, who are United States soldiers, were charged with complicity in the murder of a young woman named ELLEN HICKS, in the village of Westchester, on the 2d of August, 1866. One of their confederates, Corporal THOMAS FITZGERALD, has been convicted and sentenced to be hanged on the 9th of the approaching October, and another, Sergeant JOHN DORAN, is in jail awaiting trial, which will probably take place in September. It is thought probable that the higher courts will order a new trial for CANTY and BURKE in view of the discord between the evidence and the verdict.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE CHARGE OF MALICIOUS LIBEL.—The case of Messrs. SCANLANN and BELL, editors of the *Irish Republic*, arrested for malicious libel on Gen. O'NEILL, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, came on yesterday, at 11 o'clock, before Judge QUINN, of the First District Court. Mr. DARLINGTON, the defendants' counsel, waived examination, stating that his clients would not have published the statements complained of, if they had known that they were not true, and that such a correction of them would be issued on Tuesday as would be satisfactory. The defendants were then ordered to find bail for their appearance before the Grand Jury.

THE GOLDMAN FIRE.—Fire-Marshal BRACKETT has made a report in reference to the fire that occurred on the 9th ult. in the premises of MANASSAH GOLDMAN, No. 228 Rivington-street. He concludes from the evidence he has been able to obtain that it was an incendiary fire, but says that "the most searching investigation has failed to develop a clue to the perpetrator." The report concludes with a statement of GOLDMAN's antecedents, which are alleged to be bad, and that he has been under Police surveillance. GOLDMAN, at the time of the fire, had in the premises stock worth $2,790, and was insured for $4,000.

WHISKY MEN IN QUOD.—Yesterday, in United States Commissioner STILLWELL's Court, an important matter was under investigation. Certain parties who made oath to charges against Collector BAILEY, of the Fourth Internal Revenue District, having been arrested, were brought before the Commissioner and examined. The affidavits were made before United States Commissioner OSBORN. The parties making them confessed their guilt, and even specified the amount they had received for swearing falsely. Warrants were issued for others implicated in the charge of perjury, and they have since been arrested.

SUNDAY TRIPS ON THE HUDSON.—To accommodate residents of the towns along the Hudson detained over night on Saturdays, and the many citizens to whom Sunday only affords the leisure to see the beauties of the river, a Sunday morning boat, the *Magenta*, will start for Newburg from foot of Barclay-street at 7:15 A. M.; Christopher-street, 7:30; Thirty-fourth-street, 7:45, stopping at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburg at 1:15, making the same landings, arriving in New-York at 5:30 P. M. The fare to West Point or Newburg is 50 cents, to intermediate stations but 25 cents.

FIRE IN THIRD-AVENUE.—At 8:45 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the hoop-skirt and fancy store of Mrs. PUTNAM, No. 55 Third-avenue, caused by a hoop-skirt in the window taking fire from a gas-jet. The stock was damaged $400, and was insured. The building, owned by HAMILTON FISH, is damaged $250, and is insured for $4,000 in the Bowery and other companies.

ARION AND LIEDERKRANZ CONCERT.—To-night the united Societies, Arion and Liederkranz, give a grand concert at Jones' Wood, beginning at 8 o'clock. This harmonious fusion of the societies, and the well-known merits of both, is ample guarantee that the occasion will be one of rare enjoyment.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, July 10—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 94⅞@95 for both money and the account.

American Securities open at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenties	73@73¼
Erie Railway Shares	45¾
Illinois Central	101¾

FRANKFORT, Friday, July 10.

United States Five-twenty bonds open at 77⅜@77½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 10—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The circulars issued to-day by authority of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association have the following statistics: The sales of the week have been 71,000 bales, of which 10,000 were taken for export and 9,000 on speculation. The total stock in port and on shipboard is estimated at 582,000 bales, of which 341,000 are from the United States.

The market this morning opens quiet at the closing figures of last evening, viz.:

Middling Uplands	11⅛d.@11¼d.
Middling Orleans	11½d.@11¾d.

The sales of the day will not exceed 9,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens stedy. Corn, 36s. 3d. ℔ quarter for New Mixed Western. Wheat, 13s. ℔ cental for California White, and 12s. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 4s. 11d. ℔ bushel. Oats 3s. 8d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 43s. 6d. ℔ 504 ℔s. Flour, 30s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 107s. 6d. ℔ tierce of 304 ℔s. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 77s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard has advanced to 63s. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 58s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 48s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

LONDON, Friday, July 10—11:15 A. M.

PRODUCE—Resin, 5s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for common North Carolina. Tallow, 43s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Turpentine, 2s. ℔ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6d. ℔ gallon; Spirits, 1s. Sugar, 25s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Calcutta Linseed, 63s. Linseed Cakes, £11 ℔ ton. Linseed Oil, £32 5s. ℔ ton.

PARIS, Friday, July 10.

The regular weekly statement of the Bank of France, made public to-day, shows that the amount of bullion in vault has decreased 14,000,000 francs since last week.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 10—1:20 P. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds 73¼.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 10—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market is dull. The sales, however, have exceeded the estimate made at the opening, and it is now thought will reach 10,000 bales. The total stock of Cotton afloat bound to this port is estimated at 712,000 bales, of which 25,000 are from the United States.

TRADE REPORT—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet.

BREADSTUFFS—No. 2 Red Milwaukee Wheat has declined to 11s. 10d. ℔ cental. Corn has advanced to 26s. 6d. ℔ quarter for new mixed Western. Barley has advanced to 5s. ℔ bushel. Peas are steady at previous prices. Oats have declined to 3s. 7d. ℔ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Lard has advanced 9d., and is now quoted at 63s. 4d. ℔ cwt. for American.

ANTWERP, Friday, July 10.

Petroleum 53 francs ℔ bbl. for Standard White.

LONDON, Friday, July 10—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 94⅞ for money, and 94¾@94⅞ for the account.

United States Five-twenty Bonds	73⅛
Erie Railway Shares	45⅞
Illinois Central	101¾

The railway share market is steady.

FRANKFORT, Friday, July 10.

United States Five-twenty Bonds close at 77⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 10—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed quiet and steady at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands	11⅛d.@11¼d.
Middling Orleans	11½d.@11¾d.

The sales of the day have footed up 10,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 63s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for American.

LONDON, Friday, July 10—5 P. M.

Tallow has advanced to 43s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6d. ℔ gallon; Spirits, 1s. Sugar firmer at 26s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Linseed Oil has declined to £32 ℔ ton.

ANTWERP, Friday, July 10.

Petroleum has advanced to 53½ francs ℔ bbl. for Standard White.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 10.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull; No 2 declined 3c.@4c., and almost nominal at $1 78; sales of No. 1 at $1 98. CORN moderately active and steady at 91½c.@91c. OATS fairly active; sellers at 68½c. RYE quiet at a decline of 5c.@10c.; sales at $1 37½@$1 47. BARLEY nominal. MESS PORK, $28 50, cash; choice brands of Extra Prime, $22 50. LARD—Sales of No. 1 at 15½c.@16c; Choice Summer kettled, 16c.@16¼c. Dry Salted SHOULDERS, 12c.; buyers at 11½c. CATTLE dull and depressed; Stock, $4 37½@$4 87½; fair butchers' Steers, $5 15@$6 75; good shipping, $6@$7 35. LIVE HOGS dull and declined 10c.@15c., ranging from $8 25@$8 90. LAKE FREIGHTS—Corn to Buffalo, 3½c.; Wheat to Buffalo, 4½c. RECEIPTS to-day—2,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 150,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 4,500 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 125,000 bushels Corn, 4,500 Live Hogs.

OSWEGO, Friday, July 10.

FLOUR in good demand and market steady; sales 2,000 bbls. at $9 75@$10 for No. 1 Spring; $11 25@$11 50 for Amber Winter; $12 for White, and $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull and unchanged; sales 1,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 05, and a small lot choice White Canada at $2 62½. CORN opened quiet and drooping, but after the foreign advices closed better: sales 8,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois at $1 04. OATS dull: sales 1,000 bushels Western at 80c. CORN MEAL, $2 30 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady. Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $25@$26 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 7½c.; Oats, 5c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 64c.; to New-York, 52c.; to Albany, 42c. LAKE IMPORTS—30,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 1,937,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—14,500 bushels Wheat, 1,342,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 10.

TOBACCO dull and unchanged. COTTON and HEMP—Nothing doing. FLOUR in improved demand and better; Superfine, $5 50@$6 50; Extra, $7 25@$7 75; Treble to Fancy, $10@$12 50. WHEAT active for Choice Fall; others dull and easier, at $2 05@$2 25. CORN held higher; only a small business, at 78c.@82c. for Mixed and Yellow; 85c.@87c. for White. OATS heavy, and held above the market, at 73c.@75c. RYE, $1 35@$1 40. PROVISIONS active and higher. MESS PORK, $26@$28 25. BULK MEATS heavy, and transactions are understood to have been made on private terms. BACON advanced; Shoulders, 12½c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 16½c.@17c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 20½c. LARD in improved demand and higher; Choice tierce, 17½c.; keg, 18c.@18½c. CATTLE in large supply; low grades are easier. SHEEP and LAMBS are unchanged. RECEIPTS to-day—750 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 3,800 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 10.

COTTON quiet and unchanged. TOBACCO—nothing doing, dealers preparing for the great annual fair. FLOUR firmer; Family, $9 25@$9 50. WHEAT steady and in good demand; Winter, $2@$2 05. CORN buoyant and higher; Ear, 87c.@88c. OATS steady; 75c. for No. 1. RYE dull and declining; No. 1, sales at $1 55. BARLEY—New, $1 70, deliverable October. WHISKY firm at 35c. in bond, free, irregular. MESS PORK in good demand; sales 1,200 bbls. at $28; held at $28 50 later. BULK MEATS firm and quiet; sales at 12c.@14c. for Shoulders and Sides. BACON—Shoulders, sales at 13c.; Sides, 16½c.@16¾c., held at 16½c.@17c. later. LARD—Sales at 18c., but generally out of market. Gold, 140¼, buying; 140⅝ selling. Exchange dull. Money close.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 10.

COTTON firm; Middlings, 32½c.; sales, 20 bales; receipts, net, 96 bales; total, 250 bales. Receipts of the week, net, 344 bales; total, 668 bales. Exports, coastwise, 443 bales; sales, 1,388 bales; stock, 6,280 bales. Sterling Exchange, 153½@155½; New-York Sight Exchange, ½ ℔ cent. premium. Gold, 140¼. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $7 50. CORN firmer at 92½c.@$1. OATS firm at 72½c. PORK firm at $29 25. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. LARD firm; Tierce, 18c.; Keg, 20c.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 10.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 130,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels; Flour, 1,700 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Corn, 220,000 bushels; Oats, 64,000 bushels; FREIGHTS—11½c. on Corn to New-York. FLOUR unchanged; sales 800 bbls. City ground Spring at $9@$9 75. WHEAT nominal. CORN weaker; sales 26,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 97c., and 8,000 bushels to arrive at the same figure. OATS dull; asking 76½c., without buyers. MEAT unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 10.

COTTON firm; Middling, 33c.@34c. PETROLEUM steady: Crude, 21½c.@22c.; Refined, 34c. FLOUR dull; Northwestern Extra Family, $9@$11; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $10@$12; Fancy, $12 50@$14. WHEAT in limited demand; Red, $2 35@$2 40; White, $2 45@$2 50. RYE steady at $1 80@$1 85. CORN held firm; Yellow, $1 17; Mixed Western, $1 15@$1 15½. OATS held firmly; Western and Pennsylvania, 84c.@86c.; Delaware, 89c.@91c. COFFEE dull and unchanged. SUGAR quiet. WOOL unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, July 10.

TOBACCO—Sales, 290 hhds. at full rates; Lugs, $6 90@$9; Common Leaf, $10@$20 50; Selections, $35. COTTON, 30½c. for Middling. FLOUR—Superfine, $7@$7 50. WHEAT, $1 85@$1 95. OATS, 75c.@80c. RYE, New, $1 80. MESS PORK, New, $28 25@$28 50. LARD, 18c. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.

TOLEDO, Friday, July 10.

FLOUR dull; no transactions. WHEAT steady; Amber, $2 25; White Michigan, $2 30; No. 2 Red, $1 75; White Wabash, $2 10; CORN quiet; sales at 92c; seller for last half July ditto: buyers ditto at 94½c. OATS dull; sales at 69c., more sellers than buyers. RECEIPTS—1,100 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 4,500 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, Friday, July 10.

COTTON quiet but firm; receipts, 70 bales; week's exports, 13 bales; stock, 508 bales. FLOUR dull; a lot of New Wheat Fancy was sold at $13. WHEAT, $1 75@$1 85. CORN, 92½c. OATS, 75c. MESS PORK, $29 50. LARD, 18c.@19c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.

MOBILE, Ala., Friday, July 10.

COTTON—Sales none; Middling, nominally 30½c.; receipts, 4 bales; exports, 1,197 bales. Advices from the interior report the Cotton plant very small, but well filled with fruit. Sales of the week, 750 bales; receipts, 22 bales; exports to Great Britain, 752 bales; coastwise, 1,846 bales; stock, by actual count.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 10.

COTTON quiet; Middlings, 30½c. FLOUR quiet and firmer, but unchanged. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS dull and unchanged. RYE dull and unchanged. PORK firm; Mess, $29. BACON firm and unchanged, but in good demand. LARD firm at 17½c.@18c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, July 10.

COTTON quiet and weak; sales, 18 bales; Middlings, 31c.; receipts to-day, 896 bales; of the week, 1,527 bales; exports, 2,067, coastwise; stock, 3,537 bales. The crop reports continue favorable. The weather is pleasant, with occasional showers.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, July 10.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm; advanced at 39c.; New-York casks, 39½c. RESINS firm; Strained at $1 90; No. 2 at $2; No. 1 at $3; Pale at $3 75. TAR, $2 10.

GALVESTON, Texas, Friday, July 10.

COTTON—Receipts of the week, 28 bales; exports, to New-York, 718 bales; stock, 490 bales; good Ordinary, 19½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 10.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 100; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26½; Reading Railroad, 48; Pennsylvania Railroad, 52¾. Gold, 140⅜.

[Advertisement.]

Protect your house from robbers with the BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH. It has been extensively used for eight years without a failure. To know who use it, and how they like it, send for pamphlet with ten or twelve hundred names, free of expense

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KNOX's Summer Styles of Hats are deliciously comfortable and inexpressibly graceful. Felts, Panamas, &c., &c., are exhibited at No. 212 Broadway, in endless variety. As usual, KNOX leads in style.

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RUPTURES RADICALLY RELIEVED.—Dr. SHERMAN's Appliance and Curative Compound can only be had at his office, No. 697 Broadway. Success guaranteed in every instance.

[Advertisement.]

Brilliant and enormously powerful day and night Binocular Glasses, for tourists, opera, marine and general out-door use, SEMMONS, Optician, No. 669½ Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 9—*In steamship Malta, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Geffken and 3 children, James Hemmens, Jos. Hemmens, Mr. and Mrs. J. Roberts, Miss Duer, Mrs. Turner and 2 children, T. W. Garrard, E. Major, C. Hemmens, C. Nettleton, Mrs. Donnelly, H. M. Peyser, W. H. Perley, Mrs. and Miss Cole, Capt. Pritchard, Capt. Hale, Capt. Colby, W. Connell, W. Ryle and child, Mrs. Robinson and 2 children, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 9—*In steamship Europa, from Glasgow*—James Peddie, Miss M. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Bigger and family, Dr. F. Rockwell, Wm. Walker, Henry Handley, Mrs. Rightmayer, Mrs. Badger, Mrs. Peabody, James Dawson, Mrs. Huzel and family, Geo. Walker, Wm. Turner, Miss A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Francis Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Sellers, Thomas Geale, Wm. and Thomas McKown, Wm. Henly, A. L. Bucker, Miss E. McIlvaine.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 38 | Sun sets...... 7 32 | Moon rises...11 17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 53 | Gov. Island.12 42 | Hell Gate .. 2 04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 10.

Cleared.

Steamships Bellona, (Br.,) Pinkham, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Denmark, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; Britannia, (Br.,) Munroe, Henderson Bros.; Pereire, (Fr.,) Duchesne, Havre, G. Mackenzie; Moneka, Marshman, Charleston, Wheeler & Linnard.

Steamer Massey, Smith, Philadelphia.

Ship National Eagle, Nickerson, San Francisco, G. D. Su ton.

Barks Alma, (Norw.,) Ellertsen, Genoa via Richmond, Va., Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Czoernig, (Aust.,) Dunivich, Cette, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Marie, (N. G.,) Meyer, St. John, N. B., Thiele, Motz & Co.; Goethe, (N. G.,) Kock, London via City Point, C. Luling & Co.

Brig East Lomond, (Br.,) Williams, Antwerp, Bowring & Archibald.

Schooners Franklin Bell, Brewster, Beaufort, Thomas & Holmes; Pride of the North, (Br.,) Nickerson, Halifax, Brett, Son & Co.; M. E. Jones, Hopkins, Jonesport, C. L. Hatch; Magnolia, (Br.,) Caldwell, St. John, N. B., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Lodiwick Bill, Mills, Fall River, Stranahan & Ferguson; E. A. Grozier, Newcomb, Provincetown, Mass., J. B. Wenberg; Sarah Hume, Appleby, Boston, John Boynton's Son & Co.; Garibaldi, (Br.,) Sadler, Demerara, Jones & Lough; C. H. Kelly, Reed, Boston, Jed Frye & Co.; Sallie Benton, Palmer, Stamford.

Sloop Mary Elizabeth, Williams, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steamship Propontis, (Br.,) Higginson, Liverpool June 17, via Boston July 8, to Tapscott Bros. & Co. Will finish loading for Liverpool.

Steamship Key West, Rudolph, New-Orleans July 1, Key West 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Benner, Brown & Pinkney.

Steamship Tripoli, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool June 19, via Boston July 9, with mdse. to E. Cunard.

Steamship Electra, Nye, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Ship Coringa, (of St. John, N. B.,) Fellows, Manila 117 ds., with hemp to Baring Bros. & Co.—vessel to B. Fessenden. Passed the Cape of Good Hope May 10, St. Helena May 29, and crossed the equator June 10, in lon. 33 W. April 30, lat. 36 37 S., lon. 30 40 E., spoke ship Rathfern, from Liverpool for Calcutta. May 3, lat. 33 4 S., lon. 29 37, spoke Fr. bark Marie, from Bourbon for Nantes, 14 ds. out. May 9, lat. 26 36 S., lon. 20 27 E., spoke bark Cecilia, from Singapore. Same day, signalized ship St. Vincent, from Calcutta for Bremerhaven. May 17, lat. 29 42 S., lon. 11 40 E., spoke Fr. bark Tropic, from Coringa Bay for Marseilles. May 20, lat. 26 22 S., lon. 10 49 E., spoke ship Waldeman Castle, from Madras for London. May 21, lat. 18 11 S., lon. 3 29 W., spoke Dutch bark Besochi, from Batavia for Rotterdam.

Ship Chancellor, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool 43 ds., with mdse. and 50 passengers to Williams & Guion. Had strong westerly winds for first three weeks, remainder of passage light variable winds; saw a number of large icebergs from 42 to 47 N. lat., and from lon. 41 to 52.

Ship American Congress, Jordan, London May 17, Isle of Wight May 20, with mdse. and 46 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had light westerly winds and fine weather the entire passage.

Ship Marianna 5ta, (Port.,) Goncalves, Lisbon 38 ds., with corkwood, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Had fine weather.

Bark Campanero, (of Liverpool,) Sterling, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to Pendergast Bros. & Co. Has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras; had fine weather. July 4, Oscar G. Morton, resident of Philadelphia, died at sea, of fever; mate sick on arrival.

Bark Conquest, (of Boston,) Howes, San Francisco March 8, with mdse. to master. Has been 12 ds. N. of lat. 31 and lon. 68, with light airs and calms.

Bark Early Morn, (of London,) Smith, Valparaiso April 15, with guano, &c., to order. Passed Cape Horn May 9, and crossed the equator June 11, in lon. 39; has been 11 ds. from Bermuda with, southerly winds and calms.

Brig Madonna, (of St. John, N. B.,) Jordan, Demerara 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Edwin Rowe—vessel to Jed Frye & Co. Had light easterly winds the entire passage.

Brig Eclipse, (of St. Kitt's,) Stevenson, Arroyo, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar, molasses and 1 passenger to Sturges & Co.

Brig H. H. McGilvery, Harriman, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Brig Reamer, Jordon, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Kalmer, (of East Machias, Me.,) Lambert, St. John's, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Thompson & Hunter. Had light easterly winds; been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Favorite, McDougal, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Trustum, Dickens, Babcock, Port Johnson, for Westerly.

Schr. Angeline Van Cleaf, Heath, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Louisa Walsh, Robbins, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. H. M. Wright, Fisher, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Gen. W. H. French, Low, Elizabethport, for Malden.

Schr. Richard Law, York, Stonington, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. S. Gildersleeve, Carroll, Portland, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Billow, (Br.,) Fongero, Glace Bay 12 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer.

Schr. Roanoke, Barrett, New-Haven, for New-Brunswick.

Schr. Northern Light, Harper, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John D. Duckalew, Robbins, Norwich, for New-Brunswick.

Schr. Edward Wooten, Young, Brookhaven, for Rondout.

Schr. W. P. Ritchie, Freethy, Elizabethport, for Lynn.

Schr. J. Ponder, Jr., Springer, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Baltimore, Hemmingway, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Thos. Potter, Handy, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Mary Mershon, Brightman, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Express, Pomroy, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Percy, Manlman, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Nelson Harvey, Bird, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Cornelia, Webber, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Willie Harris, Wass, Elizabethport, for Chelsea.

Schr. Rienzi, Cobleigh, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Eva, Sherman, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. Effort, Nickerson, Greenwich, for Rondout.

Schr. W. N. Gesner, Egbert, New-London.

Schr. Vapor, Johnson, Norwich, for Trenton.

Schr. Packet, Grant, Bramford.

Schr. California, Gale, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. F. A. Pike, Rowe, New-Haven.

Schr. Edward Bennett, Turtle, New-Haven.

Schr. Joseph, Corwin, New-Haven.

Schr. Circle, Hulse, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Rosina, Richardson, Stonington.

Schr. Sarah Ann, Collamer, Norwich.

Schr. Justice, Taylor, Newport.

Schr. Patron, Crockett, Jamesport.

Schr. Triumph, Chester, Providence.

Schr. Minquas, Raymond, Greenwich.

Schr. Free Wind, Frisbie, Rondout, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Maria Foss, Hoyt, Rondout, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Kossuth, Laverge, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Sarah Jane Vaughan, Vaughan, Virginia.

Schr. J. B. Cunningham, ——, New-London.

Schr. J. Buchanan, Kelly, Bridgeport.

Schr. Harriet, Crowley, Elizabethport for New-Haven.

Schr. Leader, Holbrook, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Bester, Davis, Elizabethport, for Portchester.

Sloop Temperance, Mackay, Elizabethport, for New London.

Sloop B. A. Miller, Doty, Elizabethport, for Cold Spring.

WIND—At sunset, W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 10—Arr. ship Sunbeam, from Liverpool.

Also arr. ship Lorenzo, from Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, July 10—Arr. steamer Sea Gull, from Baltimore.

GLOUCESTER, July 9—Arr. bark Volunteer, from Cadiz.

SAVANNAH, July 10—Arr. schr. Attiwan, from Baltimore.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 10—Cld. steamship Mary Sanford, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Henry Gilbert, (Br.,) Getzler, from Windsor, N. S., which arrived 9th inst., was consigned to H. J. de Wolf & Co., and cargo to Wotherspoon & Co.

Spoken, &c.

Elise & Matilde—Norw. bark, from Porto Rico for Montevideo, May 31, lat. 16 S., lon. 30 31 W.

Star King—bark, from Marseilles for New-York, July 3, lat. 42 40, lon. 58.

Wasp—bark, from Boston for Gibraltar, July 6, lat. 42 50, lon. 64.

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara, June 22, schr. Kate Wentworth, to sail for New-York in a few ds.; brig Robert Mowe, Dickson, to sail in 2 ds.; brig Daniel Trowbridge, discharging and ready to load for New-York; schr. Dragoon, do. do.

At Arroyo, P. R., June 25, brig Leonard Meyer, to sail for New-York in 2 ds.; brig Rising Sun, do. for New-Haven in 4 ds.; schr. Telegraph, from New-Haven, arr. 24th.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, July 10.—The steamship Russia, from New-York July 1, arrived at this port to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 10.—The steamship Holsatia, from New-York June 30, arrived at this port at 2:30 this morning.

GLASGOW, July 10.—The steamship Caledonia, from New-York June 27, arrived in the Clyde to-day.

LACKAWANNA COAL,

AT RETAIL.

The DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY are selling their justly celebrated Lackawanna Coal at retail, for domestic uses, at

$5 50

PER TON, SCREENED AND DELIVERED, OR,

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NINETY-SECOND-ST., E. R.
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In these departments their collection will, they believe, be found to be more comprehensive than that of any other house in this country, and the prices are guaranteed to be as low as those of any firm dealing in goods of equal quality. Their stock of

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PARIS, LONDON AND VIENNA FANCY GOODS

WAS NEVER MORE COMPLETE.

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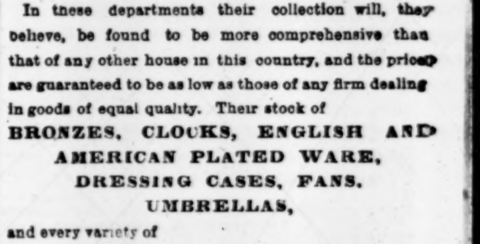

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The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

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THE "ZERO REFRIGERATOR" WAS awarded a medal and diploma by the American Institute, 1867. "It is the best meat and fruit preserver." ALEX. M. LESLIE, No. 605 6th-av., N. Y.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 425, July 10, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 425.
54, 19, 73, 55, 33, 36, 58, 47, 44, 13, 67, 70.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 426, July 10, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 426.
52, 36, 15, 9, 44, 74, 57, 37, 62, 50, 61.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 477, July 10, 1868.
71, 35, 4, 37, 55, 20, 53, 31, 73, 39, 68, 3.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 478, July 10, 1868.
30, 67, 62, 34, 10, 58, 56, 28, 17, 37, 21.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 173 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

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